

Now available...

Vogelfreies Radio

(Radio as free as a bird)

...a brandnew book on shortwave
pirate radio from Germany and
Switzerland 1983-93

On 180 pages you'll find the profiles of 137 stations,
from A like Albatross to Z like Zanzibar,
with plenty of nice and rare QSLs.
Plus there's a full colour A3 size supplement with photos etc.

The book is entirely written in the German language.

Here's how to order your copy...
In Europe send 20 US \$ cash* to
Björn Quäck, P.O.Box 103113, 44031 Dortmund, Germany

Elsewhere in the world the book costs 35 US \$ including
airmail delivery.

*no cheques please

PIRATE CONNECTION #12

THE SCANDINAVIAN FREE RADIO MAGAZINE

BENEATH THE MASK: HERBIE THE FISH *- the man behind XMAS!*

THE NEW FORCE ON SHORTWAVE: CRAZY WAVE RADIO



Crazy Wave Radio

Shortwave Transmitter

The CWR 100 W shortwave transmitter.

This is Pirate Connection, a Free Radio magazine focusing on Scandinavian, European and North American pirate radio. PC is published appr. 5 times a year and the contents will in many respects be dependent on contributions from our readers. Everyone is therefore invited to send in just anything that may be of interest, news, logs, articles etc.

Subscription rates

Subscription 1 year (5 issues): Sweden 150 SEK, Scandinavia 180 SEK/24 USD/34 DEM/15 GBP, Europe 195 SEK/26 USD/36 DEM/16 GBP, Air mail outside Europe 215 SEK/29 USD.

Sample copy: Sweden 30 SEK/4 IRCs, Elsewhere 35 SEK/5 USD/3 GBP/5 IRCs.

The money can be sent by cash (in any currency) to Stefan or be sent to Stefan's personal postal giro account 690708-2710 (add SEK 28 if transferring to our giro account from abroad!!!). Don't send any checks or coins!

Editors

Chief editor

Stefan Printz, Vattenverkswagen 9, 212 21 Malmö, Sweden. Phone: +46-40-184521.
New address as from January 1st: Tegelgårdsgatan 14, 212 12 Malmö, Sweden.
E-mail: xtdspz@lmd.erlcsson.se, spz@exallon.se.

SRS News, QSL-Collection

Jonny Augustsson, Östra Porten 29, 442 54 Ytterby, Sweden. Phone/Fax: +46-303-94583.
E-mail: srs@srs.joy.se.

US Pirate Scene

Chris Lobdell, P.O.Box 146, Stoneham, MA 02180, USA.
E-mail: 75720.253@compuserve.com.

Mediumwave News

Derek Taylor, 12 Dorman Road, Preston, Lancs PR2 6AS, United Kingdom.
Phone: +44 1772 492086.

Offshore Radio

Chris Edwards, P.O.Box 1514, London W7 2LL, United Kingdom. Phone/Fax: +44-81-8408540.

Rambling Thoughts

Jolly Jake, E-mail: fusion@srs.joy.se.

Starry Thoughts

Kim Hawk, Box 220342, 42373 Wuppertal, Germany.
E-mail: starshine@srs.joy.se.

Editorial

Hello folks and welcome back! Or maybe I should wish myself welcome back? It's been a long time since the last issue and I'm very happy to present you another packed and informative edition with lots of interesting stories. I know many of you wonder why I haven't managed to produce this edition earlier. Well, I won't go into detail, I can just assure you that PC will be regular from now on and we will also keep the deadlines and go to the printers according to the schedule. I'm sorry to say that the Current Pirate List will have to wait until next time. My initial plan was to make a double issue along with the CPL but I could not find the time to finish it and I simply couldn't wait any longer to go to the printers. I think you have waited long enough already! As I already mentioned, this issue contains very interesting material and I'm sure you will both be entertained and astonished about some of it! For example, did you know that RWBI was on Russian television last summer? Or do you know the person behind XMAS? If not, you'll find all the answers in the mag. We are approaching Christmas and let me remind you about the increased activities and special broadcasts that usually take place. Until next time, let me take the opportunity now to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

Stefan

Contents

Page 1.....	The 100 W Crazy Wave Radio tx
Page 2.....	Editorial
Page 3.....	Euro Pirate Scene
Page 6.....	SRS News #34-44
Page 15.....	Mediumwave News
Page 16.....	US Pirate Scene
Page 18.....	Offshore Radio
Page 19.....	Is SW for staterun and religion only?
Page 22.....	Beneath the mask: Herbie The Fish
Page 26.....	Crazy Wave Radio
Page 29.....	The raid on Radio Baltic International
Page 32.....	The story of Radio Baltic International
Page 34.....	RWBI featured on Russian TVI
Page 36.....	EDXC '95 - day by day
Page 38.....	Drop me a line
Page 40.....	Shortwave Radio Switzerland
Page 42.....	QSL-Collection
Page 45.....	FM-pirate in UK
Page 47.....	Interfering with the Evidence

Deadline PC #13

Contributions: Friday January 12th, 1996.
Articles: Friday January 19th, 1996.

© November 5th, 1995 Stefan Printz

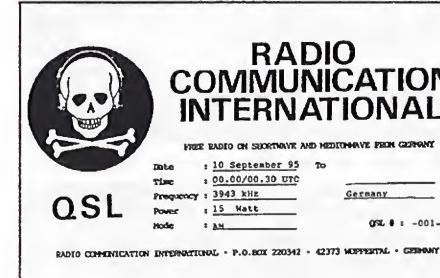
EURO PIRATE SCENE

Radio 17 seems to be a new German station operating from Germany. The station was heard by Lars on September 10th on 6209 kHz. The short programme included music by Gary Moore and announcements of the Venlo maildrop, although this address has been said not to be working anymore according to several sources. LAY

Radio Antje and **Radio Baguette** were two spoof stations invented by Crazy Wave Radio and **Radio Benelux**. The programme was recorded during the Mersweiler camp in July and contained a funny QSO between two fictitious Dutch mediumwave pirates. On July 23rd, the QSO was aired over Crazy Wave Radio on 6255 kHz. The name Antje is taken from a commercial on a German TV-channel, where a blond Dutch girl named Antje brings cheese to everybody. SPZ

Radio Caroline is yet another pirate that has taken its name from the legendary British offshore station. It operates from France every week on 6200 kHz. The equipment is home-built and the transmitter provides an output of up to 50 W. The station has previously been active on the FM- and CB-band. Address: Box 97, 62217 Beaureains, France. SRS

A new German on the shortwave bands is **Radio Communitor International** which is active with 15 W of power on both 48 and 76 metres. The address is Box 220342, 42373 Wuppertal, Germany. SRS



Stefan Printz
Vattenverkswagen 9
212 21 Malmö
SWEDEN
spz@exallon.se

Radio **Coroner** is a relatively new station on shortwave that I heard on August 6th on 6580 kHz with good signal strengths. The station was also heard a couple of times prior to this date, in spring and in June. The station is operated by Tommy and Tracy Lee who say they will continue on 6580 kHz as their main frequency. In addition to this, 6260 kHz is used for QSO-ing in the 48 metre band. The transmitter is a Kenwood TS140S transceiver with an output between 10-50 W. The programmes always starts off with the "Cryptshow" containing a special musical theme and after that follows a DX- and greetings programme. For security reasons, the station only broadcast for 15 minutes each time. The address is Box 411131, 55068 Mainz, Germany (note that this address will be closed at the end of this year). SPZ



ON SHORWAVE

QSL Via : P.O. BOX 41 1131, D-55068 MAINZ

Crazy Wave Radio was on holiday in southern Sweden this summer and broadcast "summer radio" from July 24th to August 6th. On August 6th, a joint broadcast with Swedish-based **Radio Fusion International** was planned, but it had to be cancelled because of a damage in the transmitter. Two wires in the end-stage caused a short-circuit, but fortunately neither the modulator or the end-stage were further damaged. The 100 W transmitter has now been repaired and will soon be back into operation. CWR now uses the Wuppertal address since the Mainz address will be closed at the end of this year. SPZ

Black Arrow/Victoria from Westerbork wrote in to us and straightened out a few question marks regarding Flying Dutchman Radio (c/f PC #11). He thinks the station is broadcasting from Emmen and will try to get more information about the station for us. The old Flying Dutchman came from Westerbork and is not transmitting anymore, at least not as a pirate. He is now a radio amateur. So no letters should be sent to Box 58 in Westerbork.

SPZ

Free Radio Service Holland celebrated their 15th anniversary as promised on October 15th. The frequency chose this time was 6286 kHz which gave an excellent signal in Europe. The 120 W transmitter caused splatters on adjacent frequencies and might have disturbed other stations. The staff of FRSH is very sorry about this and will work hard to reduce the generation of broadband splatters from the transmitter. The broadcast, which lasted for over 5 hours, included a breakfast show by Peter Verbruggen, Stefan Kramer's German show, FRS Goes DX show, a birthday special by Joop ter Zee and the English service by Tony Mitchell. We at PC send our congratulations and wish FRSH all the best for future successful broadcasts!

SPZ SRS

Radio Illusion is a rather rare German station that was heard on July 16th with an oldie programme on 6252 kHz. The operator was previously on Star Club Radio. After the raid in 1992, he left the station and decided to start his own station. The station said to be using the Venlo address, but according to several sources this address doesn't work anymore.

LAY

International Music Radio will start testing on 6910 kHz soon, op Yves told me recently during a phone conversation with him. The aim is to start a new relay service called Pirate Radio Relay Switzerland where tape stations will get the opportunity to air 30 minute broadcasts. The reason why Yves goes for such an odd frequency as 6910 kHz is because of safety. 48 metres are quite dangerous these days, Yves thinks. Yves also revealed that there will be a meeting between most of the Swiss Free Radio people and

some of the German operators on November 18th at Yves' place. Among the stations are Crazy Wave Radio, Radio Sparks, SWR Switzerland, Metal FM, Radio Laguna International and Radio Wellenbrecher. There are great chances that there will be a joint broadcast during the meeting. In addition to 6910 kHz, 41 metres and 76 metres, Yves has also the possibility to transmit on 48 metres, so watch out on all bands for this possible broadcast.

BP SPZ

IT age. The "new" information technology has also reached the rest of the pirate world. In fact, we at Pirate Connection have had access to Internet ever since we started in 1992 and we have also discussed pirate radio on the newsgroup called alt.radio.pirate. A newcomer to Internet is Free Radio Service Holland who recently announced its 15th birthday party programme on the pirate group. More news is that it's now possible to contact quite a few stations over e-mail. It is Jonny Augustsson of Swedish Report Service who offers this great service. Some of the stations that now can be contacted through e-mail is Crazy Wave Radio, Radio Titanic International and Radio Fusion International. The address is <station>@srs.joy.se. For example, if you want to contact Crazy Wave Radio, the address is cwr@srs. joy.se. SPZ SRS

Radio Joystick will be relayed by the IRRS on November 19th at 16-17 UTC on 3985 kHz and on November 24th on 3980 kHz at 21-22 UTC.

SRS

Radio Laguna International is a rather new name on the pirate scene. Sporadic tests have been carried out on 48 metres. The transmitter gives an output of 20 W. BP SPZ

Level 1 International, which is the project between several European pirates, will make another mammut broadcast some time in the near future. Few people showed up when Chris Ise of Crazy Wave Radio arranged a pre-meeting where everything was to be planned. Anyway, a secret date has now been agreed between all the stations. BP SPZ

Radio Marabu can be heard every fourth Friday of the month on 9955 kHz at 21-22

UTC. The next two broadcast will be held on November 25th and December 23rd. SRS

Radio Mistero is a new Italian station broadcasting on 7240 kHz. So far, just a few test transmission have been carried out with nonstop music and identifications. No address is available at the moment. BP

North American Pirate Relay Service (NAPRS) have made a number of successful transmissions to Europe on 6955 kHz USB. On Saturday August 19th, the station was noted for the third time this summer with a relay of Radio Dr. Tim.

SRS

Radio Pamela came back to the airwaves on August 6th. Steve Most hosted an enjoyable two hour show and promised to be back with regular programming on 7490 kHz. Unfortunately, I have no details on what happened during the raid. Apparently it went rather well since Pamela managed to return so quickly. In addition to the 7490 broadcasts, Pamela can be heard via Radio Copan on 15675 kHz with 1 kW. The medium-wave transmissions will not be taken up this time, Pamela will instead entirely concentrate on shortwave. Note the new address for Pamela: Box 35, 6027 Romerswil in Switzerland.

SPZ

R.R.P.A. is a new Dutch station that have been frequently heard on 48 and 76 metres. Address: Box 15558, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

LAY SRS

Speedwing Radio is another newcomer on 48 metres which I had the pleasure to hear myself on August 6th with a good signal. The power is 40 W and a more than a 100 metre dipole is used as antenna (rather inefficient I assume). The station has also the possibility to go on mediumwave and 76 metres. Write to Wuppertal for more information or QSL.

SPZ

Radio Strike have got themselves a transmitter and now operates on 7400 and 7475 kHz. Check 7400 kHz on Saturdays and Sundays at 21-22 and 7475 kHz on Saturdays and Sundays at 9-11 UTC.

SRS

Radio Titanic International will soon be celebrating its 20th anniversary! On October 8th, Titanic tested on several frequencies on 76 and 48 metres in preparation for the forthcoming birthday programmes. Before the birthday programmes, there will be a special Halloween broadcast on the Halloween weekend. A special QSL will be issued for all reports sent in this year.

SPZ

Radio Alpen Adria

De: BRUNO PECOLATTO	QSO N. 2...
Date: 25/9/1995	1126 18.13.14.60...
Frequency: 3225...	(St. Mariquita relay)
Equipment: 2.2.3.2.2...	Power: 50...
Your report is correct, 73	

Wrekin Radio International recently wrote in to us and told that they can be contacted via fax and e-mail. The fax number is +44 1952 587973 and the e-mail address is 100557.2617@compuserve.com. The phone number is still the same old one: +44 374 708761. The reason why Wrekin has been off air quite a lot lately is because station co-ordinator David Jones and another team member have become involved in an English-speaking radio station in Luxembourg. SPZ

A new station via Radio Mariquita is Radio Zarzuela who intends to broadcast each Saturday evening from 20.30 UTC on 3925 kHz. The first transmission went out on September 23rd with programmes in Italian, Spanish, English and German. QSL-cards are available from c/o GAMT, P.O. Box 3, Succursale 10, 31100 Treviso, Italy.

BP

Radio Zodiac International is a new British pirate operated by Steve King. The station was last heard on October 1st on 6277 kHz with pop music, Caroline recordings and address announcements.

FRS SPZ

Contributors & sources

- BP - Bruno Pecolatto, Italien
- FRS - FRS Goes DX #136
- LAY - Lars Andersson, Ystad
- RB - Rainer Brandt, Germany
- SPZ - Stefan Printz, Lund
- SRS - SRS News #27-44

SRS NEWS #34-44

Jonny Augustsson
 Östra Porten 29
 442 54 YTTERBY
 SWEDEN
 srs@srs.joy.se

Freq. Station Time[UTC] SGUWEA Comments

August 19th, 1995 (Saturday)

3908U	Up Against The Wall R.	21.08-21.38*	330000	E, Providence, RI QRA
3920	R.Jimmy International	20.23-20.27*	030000	E,D, QSO to Pacman,pops
3925	R.Marabu	20.30-	130000	G, via Mariquita
3925	R.Mariquita	23.15-	120000	E,I, pops
3930	Starshine R.	22.03-	320000	E,G, oldies
3934	unid	20.40-	120000	?, music, RTTY QRM
3944	R.Pacman	20.27-20.32*	040000	E,D, QSO,only 5.5 watts!
6915.5	R.Dublin	09.00-	030000	E, music, low mode
6955U	R.Dr.Tim, via N.A.P.R.S.	23.45-23.59	030000	E,G, US relay!!!
7300L	R.Europe	10.00-	040000	I, pops

August 20th, 1995 (Sunday)

3899.6	R Moonlight	08.55-	000400	D & E ID, CQ
		14.45-	000200	techno music
3910	Reflections Europe	17.50-	020300	E, religious //6295
3925	R.Mariquita	00.10-	030000	E,I, pops
3925	Mariquita (pres)	18.45-	000200	?, LA music ns
6012	Tele R.Stereo	07.40-	020000	I, pops
6212	R.Black Arrow	09.45-	020000	E,D, test
6220	JRR Int.	08.00-	000200	E, country
6220	Laser Hot Hits	09.10-	020000	E, pops
6250	Coast FM	07.30-	020200	?, music by ABBA
6261	Trans Atlantic R.	08.07-08.51*	040000	E, CQ calls, pops
6260	Welle Wahnsinn / CWR	08.51-	030000	E, CQ to TBS, Coroner
6260	R.Coroner	08.57-	020000	E, QSO to CWR, TBS
6268	Welle Wahnsinn / CWR	08.39-	030000	G, pops, CQ to TBS
6295	unid	08.50-	010000	?, music
6295	Reflections Europe	17.50-	020300	E, //3910
6400	R.Brigitte	09.40-	020000	E, test
6915	R Dublin	08.25-	020300	E, ?
6955U	R.Dr.Tim, via N.A.P.R.S.	00.00-00.10	030000	E,G, US relay!!!
6955	Radio X	00.48-00.55*	000002	E, instr.mx, Wellsville
6955U	unid	04.19-04.25*	000002	E, porno movie sound track
7140	R.Italia International	07.45-	020000	I, pops
7300L	R.Europe	07.58-	040400	I, pops
7445U	KIWI	05.27-06.10+	00000?	E, w/relay of Recharge, Titanic, & SMR.
7489	R.Pamela	08.58-	030200	E, pops
12265	Wrekin' R.International	08.40-	020000	E, pops

August 26th, 1995 (Saturday)

3897	R.Drland	21.15-	030000	G, phone in show, pops
3925	R.Mariquita, tent.	21.20-	030000	?, LA music
3945	unid	23.50-	010000	E, music, very much QRM
6220	JRR	08.10-	000300	E, px, c/w mx, Irish
QRA				
6915.3	R Dublin	08.20-	000200	E, px
6955	Voice of Rock	22.30-02.37*	000002	E, test, QRA Providence
7300L	R.Europe / Power 92	08.30-	040300	I, pops

August 27th, 1995 (Sunday)

1503	R.Caroline	10.55-	000300	E, px
3900	R.Jimmy	09.40-	000200	D, QSO R Moonlight
3900	R.Moonlight	17.50-	030000	D, QSO, techno music
3900	R.Jimmy International	17.54-	030000	D, QSO to Moonlight
3901	R.Daiwa	18.07-	030000	D, QSO to all

3910	Reflections Europe	17.50-	020000	E, religious //6295
3913	R Moonlight	08.45-	000300	D, techno mx, QSO R
Jimmy				
3915	R.Meteoor	18.11-	040000	D, QSO to all
6199.5	R.Caroline Int.	08.52-09.20	020000	E,F, test loop IDs, mx
	(or similar ?!)			Offshore tunes, address: Box 2297,F-62217, Bearains
6209	unid	08.40-09.30	020000	E, popmx
6260	Welle Wahnsinn / CWR	08.25-	030300	E, CQ, pops, QSY
6260	R.Benelux	09.10-09.30	030000	G, CQ & QSO
6274.4	R.Benelux	10.05-	030200	G, QSO, pirate radio nx
6275	Transatlantic R, tent	10.20-10.47*	040200	?, ns techno music
6275	R.Coroner	10.47*	030000	E,"Why you don't speak?
6278	R.Wellenbrich, ??	10.10-10.15	020000	G, test
6279	R.Pacman	09.00-09.20	020000	E, Northseajingles
6281	Welle Wahnsinn / CWR	08.50-	040000	G,E, QSY from 6260
6295	Reflections Europe	17.50-	020000	E, //3910
6300	West+North Kent R. (WNKR)	10.10-	020200	E, pops
6305	unid, tent. R.P.A.??	12.32-13.07	040000	rock oldies non stop
6558	R.Brigitte	08.33-11.00	020000	Div, popmx
6915.5	R.Dublin	06.45-	020300	E, pops
7300L	R.Europe	07.58-	040400	I, Play DX, pops
12265	Wrekin' R.International	08.30-08.55	020000	E, pops

September 2nd, 1995 (Saturday)

3920	R.Meteoor	18.06+19.29	040000	D, QSO, pops
3920	R.Atlantis, Beilen	18.12-	030000	D, QSO to Meteoor
3946U	Bill Cosmic Space R.	23.39-	020000	E, strange show, QRM
6915.3	R.Dublin	09.55-	000300	E, px
6954.8U	R.Titanic Int.	21.30-22.03*	00000?	E, letters, US-relay
6955U	NAPRS	23.30-00.15	020000	E, CQ CQ CQ..
6955	RFM, US station!!	23.41-23.59	030003	E, music, Wellsville
6955U	Outlaw R.	02.59-03.44	000004	E, rock,air raid sirens
6955U	Starshine Radio	03.00-03.50	000004	E, disco
6958	WRV-R.Virus, tent.	00.13-00.22	00000?	E, music by Live,Offspring
13900U	POLKA	17.37-17.46	00000?	E, polka music,no ID heard
7125	R.Sparks	11.05	040000	E, Competition
7125	R.Francis Drake	12.05	040000	E,G,
7125	R.Marabu	13.05	040000	E,
7300L	R.Europe	08.35-	000300	I, E, ID
7300L	Marabu	09.30	040000	G, Gittare x px
7300L	Europe	10.10	040000	I, mx

September 3rd, 1995

September 3rd, 1995 (Sunday)				
3910	Reflections	19:30-	000300	E // 6295
3910	Reflections Europe	15.40-	020000	E, //6295
3915	R.Moonlight	09.29-	030000	D, QSO, techno
3915	R.Atlantis, Beilen	09.35-	030000	D, QSO to Jimmy etc.
3915	R.Meteoor	17.56-	040000	E, pops and polka
3920	R.Jimmy International	09.25-	030000	D, QSOP to Moonlight
3920	R.Meteoor	09.58-	040000	D, QSO, pops
3946U	Bill Cosmic Space R.	00.00-00.30	020000	E, strange show, QRM
3946	R.H.A.L.	19.51-20.02*	040000	E, IDs, Amsterdam QRA
5930	Ozone R.International	12.30-	003000	E, pops
6200	R.Black Eagle	12.01-12.07*	040000	E, test, Rouveen QRA
6220	Laser Hot Hits, tent.	09.35-	020000	E, pops
6220	JRR	07.50-	000200	E, country mx
6220	Laser Hot Hits	10.32-	003000	E, pops
6220	Hit Parade R.	12.32-	003000	E, relay via JRR,old px
6250	Coast FM, definitely!	10.35-13.50	002000	E, pops, low mode
6258	unid	11.13-	030000	S, brief info, off
6259	R.Communication Int.(!)	11.09-11.13*	003000	E, QSO to CWR,15 w, off Wuppertal maildrop
6260.1	CWR	09.50-	000300	G , G + E IDs
6260	CWR	10.41-11.10*	030000	E,G QSO to Com.
6260.5	R Transatlantic	08.10-	000200	(pres), E px

6270 R.Perfekt 08.30-10.40 030200 G C&W-mx
 6281 Welle Wahnsinn / CWR 09.35- 040000 G, IDs, QSO, low mode
 6295 Reflections 19.30- 030300 E // 3910
 6305 unid 13.46- 030000 ?, pop oldies
 6306 R.Pandora 09.40 030200 E, Venlo QRA
 6307 unid, Dutch? 11.15-11.30 030000 ? ns mx. RPA?
 6915.3 R.Dublin 06.45-11.00 020300 E, ID "David Clarke on R Dublin 100 FM"
 6955 RFM, US station!! 00.00-00.11* 030000 E, music, Wellsville
 6955 R.Free Speech 00.15-00.26 00000? E, parodies, Wellsville
 6955U unid, US station!! 00.31-00.32* 010000 E, CQ and comments,s/off
 6955U R.Bob's Comm Net 01.46-02.23* 000002 E, OJ Simpson Trial show
 6955U Unid 02.00-03.14 02000? E, much talk
 6955U R.Amazonia 02.00-02.41* 000004 E, via KDED, German pop
 6955U R.Bob's Comm Net 02.45-03.28* 00000? E, repeat OJ Simpson Trial
 6955U R.Amazonia 03.00-03.40* 000002 E, via KDED, repetition
 6955U unid, Outlaw R.? 04.01-04.50 00000? E, strange electronic mx air raid sirens etc.
 6958.7 East Coast Music R.,US! 00.44-00.50* 02000? E, test, Wellsville
 6964 unid 00.54- 030000 ? carrier only
 7140 R.Italia International 08.55- 030000 I, pops
 7300L R.Europe 08.05 040000 I mx, play DX nx
 7300L Marabu 10.20 040300 G gittare x px

September 8th, 1995 (Friday)

3925 Alpen Adria 22.30 030000 I, mx Armstrong

September 9th, 1995 (Saturday)

3925 R.Perfekt 20.00-20.10 010000 G, test
 3925 R.Perfekt 21.43- 030000 G, country and letters
 3950 IRRS, Nexus IBA 19.04-20.00 030300 E, IDs, UN Radio px
 6220 Jolly Roger R. 22.28- 020000 E, IDs, address, music
 6915 R.Dublin 06.40-08.20 020200 E, pops
 6915.3 R.Dublin 16.40- 020000 E, pops
 6955U unid 23.33- 010000 music, very weak
 6958.7 unid, US station!? 23.29-23.34 010000 E, Hawaiian music,f/out
 7125 R.Sparks 11.05- 030000 E, letters, via IRRS
 7125 Francis Drake 12.01-12.30 030000 G, letters, pop
 7300L R.Marabu 08.30- 030300 G, DJ:Marcel, indies
 7300L R.Europe 09.50- 030000 I, pops

September 10th, 1995 (Sunday)

3910 Reflections Europe 17.30- 030000 E, religious //6295
 3920 R.Jimmy International 15.20+17.52 030000 E, test, CQ calls, pops
 3929v R.Driland Int. 17.28-17.46 040000 E, test, polka, CQ,QSO
 3943 R.Communication Int. 00.02-00.30* 020000 E, Wuppertal QRA,CQ,pops
 5930 Ozone R.Int., tent. 09.30- 020000 E, music, low mode
 6012 Tele Star R. 07.40-10.00 030000 I, much talk, pop
 6199.3 R.Caroline Int. 08.06-09.40 030000 F,E, pops, 100% correct
 6209 unid 08.59- 020000 E, music, f/out
 6220 Laser Hot Hits 08.10- 000200 E px via JRR, Ontario QRA
 6220 BRI 09.15- 100200 E, px via JRR
 6259 R.Communication Int. 09.01-09.12*+230200 E, report to CWR, pops
 6260 KDED, via Crazy Wave R. 08.25-08.35* 020000 E, Wellsville drop, mx
 6260 Crazy Wave R. 08.35-08.42* 020000 G,E, final words, QRA
 6260 Trans Atlantic R. (TBS) 09.13+11.40 040000 E, test, studio trouble
 6260 P.B.S.Radio 16.09- 200000 E, Heavy Rock
 6285 R.Free London (RFL) 09.21-10.15 030000 E, old tape?!, address
 6295 Reflections Europe 17.30- 030000 E, //3910
 6915.5 R.Dublin 07.00- 020000 E, pops
 6955U unid, US station!? 00.31-00.38 010000 chorus sings, f/out
 7140 R.Italia Int. 07.05- 040000 I, pops
 7300L R.Europe 08.08- 030300 I, pops
 7300L R.Marabu 09.13- 040300 G, DJ:Marcel,see 02.09.
 7400L unid German HAMs 10.40- 040000 G, QSO about antennas
 7410 unid 08.09- 010000 music, very weak
 7480 R.Rebelmos 08.35-08.55 020000 G, pop, old G station
 7489 R.Pamela 09.00- 030000 E, pops

September 9th, 1995 (Saturday)

6958.7 East Coast Music R.US! 23.29-23.34 010000 E, Hawaiian music,f/out

September 10th, 1995 (Sunday)

6012 Tele R.Stereo 07.40-10.00 030000 I, much talk, pop
 6260 TBS R. (not PBS!) 16.09- 200000 E, heavy rock

September 13th, 1995 (Wednesday)

3899.6 Radio Moonlight 16.28 - 200000 E, ID,disco-mx.Bad
 3920.1 Radio Meteoor 17.01 - 300000 D, QSO to Moonlight.

September 16th, 1995 (Saturday)

3898 Southern Music Radio 22.30-23.32* 300000 E, NZ-music
 3908 N.E.P.R.S. 21.15+22.07 430200 E, Echo IDs, music
 3908 KDED, via N.E.P.R.S. 21.19-22.06* 430200 E, Grateful Dead songs Wellsville drop
 3925 R.Marabu 21.05- 230200 G, HM music
 3925 R.Mariquita 19.05+22.15- 230200 E, LA music,lowish mode
 3943 R.Pacman 21.05-21.41 340000 E, pops, later CQ
 3946 R.Armadillo, tent. 21.57- 220000 E, heavy QRN and QRM
 6199.3 R.Caroline Int. 09.05- 040000 E,F, IDs, QRA, pops
 6295.6 unid 09.05- 020000 ? Freddy Mercury hit
 6306 La Voz del CID 06.30+09.15 020000 Sp, politics, music
 6915.5 R.Dublin International 08.00- 040300 E, pops, low mode
 6955U N.A.P.R.S., tent. 22.26-22.27 010000 warm up music
 6955U Northern Music R.,tent. 22.30-22.50 010000 E, pops, under wobbler
 7125 IRRS, Nexus-IBA 11.10*- 040000 E, own promo px
 7300L R.Europe 09.30- 040000 I, pops

September 17th, 1995 (Sunday)

3910 Reflections Europe 16.35- 010000 E, //6295, BBC QRM
 3912.8 R.Moonlight 08.55- 000300 E, CQ
 3943 R.Pacman (as R.P.I.) 17.21-17.26* 030000 E, infos, jingles
 6012 Tele R.Stereo 07.45- 020000 I, pops
 6199.3 R.Caroline Int. 07.52- 230000 E,F, pops, later QRM
 6199.8 R.Optimod 10.42-11.02 030000 E, Jim Douglas
 6200 R.Zodiac International 08.50- 020200 E, heavy QRM de
 6199.3!
 6220 JRR 07.45- 000300 E, country mx
 6220 Laser Hot Hits 10.10- 020200 E, pops
 6250 Coast FM 06.35-09.25* 020200 E, pops
 6255 R.East Coast Commercial 08.20- 330000 E, pops, warm up
 6270 Speed Wing Radio 08.20- 002000 G, Wuppertal QRA
 6290 R.Orion 13.00-14.11* 020200 E, pops, greetings
 6295 Reflections Europe 15.01- 030000 E, schedule, talk
 6306 La Voz del CID 06.38- 030000 Sp, politics, music
 6915.5 R.Dublin International 08.10- 020300 E, pops
 7300L unid 07.55- 000300 S, DX px on Argentina & Cuba via R Europe
 7300L R.Europe 08.00- 040300 I, pops
 7300L R.Europe 13.05- 000300 I,E, IDs
 7490 R.Pamela, tent 08.05- 020000 E, popmx

September 23th, 1995 (Saturday)

1644 R.Recharge Int. (!!) 22.32-22.40* 04000 E, test IDs, music
 3925 R.Mariquita 21.20- 04000 Sp, IDs, pops
 3940 Starshine R. 21.00*- 03000 E,G, pop oldies
 3945U R.Wonderful 21.25-22.16* 04000 G,E, relay via IMR
 3945U IMR 23.04-23.10 20000 E, scatman John
 6236 Britain R.International 12.48-13.07 04000 testing with pop music
 6250 Coast FM, tent. 13.33- 01000 E, pops
 6260 Speedwing R. 13.27-13.30* 03000 G,E, CQ calls, unheard
 6915.5 R.Dublin 08.00- 03000 E, pops
 6955U Bill Cosmic Space R. 22.49-23.38* 02000 E, echo IDs, via NAPRS
 6955U N.A.P.R.S., US station! 23.39-23.41* 02000 E, own IDs, QRA, CW QRM

7125	R.Joystick	11.35-11.59*	04000	G, pops, 10th anniversary
7125	SWR Switzerland	12.00-12.03*	04000	E, IDs, address
7125	R.Marabu	12.03-	04000	E,G, rock music
7300L	R.Europe	12.00-	04000	I, R.Pirata show
<hr/> September 24th, 1995 (Sunday) <hr/>				
3910	R.Daiwa	09.00-	04000	D, QSO to R.Jimmy
3910	R.Jimmy International	09.10-	04000	D, QSO, to R.Daiwa
3910	Trans Atlantic R. (TBS)	10.09-	04000	D, QSO to Moonlight
3910	Reflections Europe	15.10-	02000	E, religious talk
3913	R.Moonlight	10.04-	03000	D, QSO to TBS, pops
3915	unid	11.18-11.32*	03000	D, Dutch rock music! report to R.Moonlight
3925	Mariquita, tent	03.00	03000	?, ns mx
3944	R.Pacman	17.10-	03000	E,D, jingles, polka+pop
6199.5	R.Caroline (France)	09.15*-	03000	F, pops, letters
6209.7	unid, tent. Easy R.Int.???	17.42-17.55	02000	rock pops non stop
6210	unid, relay via Ozone??	09.25-09.30*	03000	G,E, IDs, very low audio
6210	Ozone R.International	09.41-	23000	E, talk about relays
6220	Jolly Roger R., tent.	09.20-	02000	E, country music
6220	unid, tent. Laser Hot Hits	10.11-	22000	E, pops
6236	Britain R.International	09.14*-11.17*	34000	E, pops //7359.5
6250	Coast FM	09.00-	02000	E, IDs, pops
6250	North Dublins R.Caroline	10.00-	23000	E, old tape??, Beatles
6260v	R.Caroline, Eire	03.10-	02000	E, talk about Dublin
6260	International Music R.	08.40+08.49	02000	G,E, CQ test and QSO
6260	R.Coroner	08.46-08.48	02000	E, QSO to IMR, pops
6260	Joint CWR-Speedwing R.	09.48-	04000	E, CQ calls, off
6260L	Joint Speedwing R./CWR	09.54-	04000	G, QSO, pops
6261	Trans Atlantic R. (TBS)	09.16-	04000	E, test, RF trouble, QSO
6262	R.Black Arrow	09.50-	04000	E,D, CQ, QSO, music
6266	R.Pacman	09.25-	03000	E,D, QSO, pops
6275	Torenvalk	14.11-14.16	04000	G, QSO to IMR
6280	R.Mirage	08.47-10.31*	03000	G,E, Tom van Dijk, Ian
		11.18-	02000	E, back with Ian Page
		10.32*-11.17*	02000	E, low voice audio, HM
				E, repetition
6282	unid	09.52	02000	E, QSO
6290	International Music R.	10.13-	03000	G,E, music, 30 watts
6290	Subterranean Sounds	12.24-12.36*	03000	E, IDs, talk, music
6295	Reflections Europe	15.20-	03000	E, talk // 3910
6305	R.R.P.A.	12.25-	04000	E, address, pops
6306	La Voz del CID	09.00-	02000	Sp, politics
6552	R.Brigitte	10.00	04000	E, Good morning show
6915	R.Dublin	08.15-15.00	02000	E, popsongs
7140	R.Italia Int'l	09.30-11.00	03000	I, mx
7300L	R.Europe	09.05-	04000	I, music
7300L	WCMR	10.00-	04000	E, Mikel Air
7359.5	Britain R.International	09.14*-11.17*	04000	E, pops //6236
<hr/> September 30th, 1995 (Saturday) <hr/>				
3920	R.Meteoor	17.52-	04000	D, QSO to Driland
3925	R.Mariquita	17.45+22.30	04000	I, Sp,E, IDs, pops
3941	R.Driland	17.30+17.54	03000	D,G, polka sounds, QSO
6199.3	R.Caroline (France)	10.40-	03020	E,F, pops
6250	Coast FM	07.30-	00030	mx ns
6250	Coast FM	20.00-	00030	E px
6915.5	R.Dublin	11.55-	03003	E, pops
6955L	WLIS, US station	22.56-23.08*	01003	E, pops,QRA, severe QRM
6955U	Microdot R., US station	23.35-23.41*	01000	E, ID, QRA, music
6955.7U	RECN	20.28-20.47*	00002	E, O.J. trial show
7125	SWR Switzerland	12.00-12.01*	04000	E, loop ID, address
7125	R.Joystick	12.01-	04000	G, pops, celebration
7125	R.Marabu	13.00-14.00	04000	E,G, Gitarren-show
7300L	R.Europe	13.10	00030	I, px
7489	R.Pamela	10.48-12.00	04000	E, pops
<hr/> October 1st, 1995 (Sunday) <hr/>				
3897	R.H.A.L., tent.	20.56-21.10	03000	?, non stop oldie pop

3900	R.Black Eagle	17.18-17.28*	03000	D,E, test, CQ,QSO polka
3900	R.Communication Int.	17.29+17.41	03000	E, CQ to RBE, pops
3910	R.Jimmy International	10.34+10.50	04000	D, QSO, pops
3910	Reflections Europe	16.10-	03000	E, religious //6295
3912.7U	R.Delmare	10.47-10.50*	04000	D, QSO Jimmy, Moonlight.
3913	R.Moonlight	10.27-	04000	D, QSO to Jimmy
3916	R.Pacman	17.56-17.58*	03000	D, QSO to Meteoor,polka
3916	R.Meteoor	18.44-	04000	D, QSO
3920	R.Meteoor	17.43+17.59	04000	E, CQ, QSO, polka
3923	unid, Russian pirate	21.08-	03000	Rus, jazzy music
3925	R.Mariquita	17.20-	03000	E,Sp,I, pops
6012	Tele Radio Stereo	09.25-10.05	03000	I, QRM from 6005 kc
6199.5	R.Caroline (France)	09.15-	03020	E,F, pops
	Ozone R.International	09.30-	02020	E, pops, Gary Stevens
	Laser Hot Hits, tent.	09.14-	01020	E, pops
	Jolly Roger R.	11.05-	02000	E, IDs, address, C+W
	unid, any idea??	13.11-13.22	02000	E, much talk
6250	Coast FM	08.10-	02020	E, pops, low mode
6255	R.East Coast Commercial	08.40-	04000	E, Pete Edwards, pops
6260	International Music R.	09.04-10.44*	02020	E,G, IDs, greetings, pops
6260	R.Coroner	10.44-	03000	E, QSO to IMR, techno
6260	R.Communication Int.	11.20-11.30*	03000	E, test, 5 watts, pops
		11.40+11.57	04000	E, test, QSO to IMR
6260L	Speedwing R., tent.	11.52-11.58	04000	?, popmusic, on and off
6260U	Black Bastard Radio	12.06-12.30	03000	E, mx, mysteriou!!
6277	R.Zodiac International	08.50-	03020	E, pops, address
6277	Optimod		03000	E, DX infos via Zodiac
6295	Reflections Europe	16.10-	03000	E, religious //3910
6307	R.Pandora	10.10-11.30	02020	E, pops, test
6915.5	R.Dublin	09.10-	12020	E, pops
	Bullfrog Radio	00.10-	00002	E, ID, heavy QRM
	6955U	Radio Fusion Radio	13.30-14.08*	00003
7140	R.Italia Int'l	09.20-11.05	02000	I, rel.px
7300L	R.Europe	09.00-	04030	I, pops, QRM from Slovakia
7300L	WCMR	10.50-	02000	E,G, Mikel Air
 October 7th, 1995 (Saturday)				
1649	R.Korak	23.10-	23000	D,E, pops
3920	R.Meteoor	17.55-17.58*	03000	D, QSO to R.Select
3920U	R.Select	17.59-	02000	D, QSO to R.Meteoor
3933	unid	13.43-13.50	03000	?, non stop pops
6199.3	R.Caroline (France)	11.00-	03000	E,F, pops
	Welle Wahnsinn / CWR	13.15-	02000	G,E, pops, deep fading
	R.Dublin	10.55-	02000	E, pops
	R.Marabu	11.50-	04000	G, rock music
	SWR Switzerland	12.02+13.03	04000	E, IDs, address
7125	R.Casablanca	13.05-14.11	04000	G, grunge music
7300L	R.Europe	10.40-	02000	I, pops, heavy QRM

October 8th, 1995 (Sunday)						
3900	R.Titanic International	16.29-16.33	03000	E, CQ calls,	testing TX	
3910	R.Jimmy International	09.42-	02000	D, QSO to	Atlantis	
3910	Trans Atlantic R. (TBS)	09.46-	02000	D, CQ and QSO,	techno	
3910	R.Atlantis, Beilen	09.45-	02000	D, QSO, TBS QRM		
3910	Reflections Europe	15.30-	03000	E, religious //6295		
3913	R.Moonlight	09.50-	03000	D, QSO, pops		
3915	unid	15.25-	04000	?, mx Take that		
3915	R.Meteoor	19.11-	04000	D, QSO to Jimmy		
3930	unid	19.43-	03000	?, Michael Jackson sogs		
3938	R.Jimmy International	17.23+19.04	03000	E, CQ calls, pops		
3950	R.Marabu	21.00-	03000	G, high QRM		
6199.3	R.Caroline (France)	09.20-	?3000	E,F, pops		
6205	Weekend Music R.	11.37-15.00	02020	E, pops		
6207	Midland Music R.	11.20-	02000	E, phone No. ..7677		
6210	R.Dr.Tim	09.40-	?3020	G, letters, DX infos		
6230	Britain R.International	08.25-	02020	E, Roger Davis, pops		
6230	Jolly Roger R., tent.	12.08-	02000	E, music		
6260	Trans Atlantic R. (TBS)	??.??	03000	E,D, CQ, test		
6260	Benelux & Communicator	ü10	02000	E,G, QSO		
6275	unid	10.22	?0000	?, mx		

6280 R.Communication Int. 10.28+10.43 03000 E, QSO to CWR, RTI, BNL
 6280 R.Titanic Int. 10.34+11.09 02000 E, QSO, TX test, BNL QRM
 6281 Welle Wahnsinn / CWR 10.23+11.25 03020 E,G, CQ calls, QSO
 6281 R.Benelux 11.30- 02000 G, QSO, pops, RTI QRM
 6290 R.Communication Int. 10.09-10.12 ?3000 E, test, 5 watts
 6295 Reflections Europe 15.45- 03000 E, religious //3910
 6305 La Voz del CID 07.00- 03000 Sp,
 6305 R.R.P.A. 13.25- 03000 E, non stop music
 6307 R.Pandora 08.36- ?3000 E, new London address
 6955 R.Titanic International 16.24- 02000 E, transmitter test, CQ
 7300L R.Europe 10.45- 04030 I, pops
 7480 R.Benelux 09.16- 0?000 G, Jens Martin

October 13th, 1995 (Friday)

3946 R.Blackbeard 23.19-23.49* 03000 E, phone no given as:
 +44-421-607974, UK

6955U unid, US station?! 23.57-23.59 01000 E, ID, talk abt Friday

Saturday 14 October 1995

3921 R.Driland 23.15-00.55 03000 G, hits, disco
 3925 R.CLCG 17.05-17.17* 03000 E, offshore infos
 3931 Nordlicht Radio 20.55- 02000 G, ID+QTH, 300 watts
 3985 R.Marabu 14.55- 03000 E,G, pops
 6199.2 R Caroline 09.53-12.45 04030 E & F IDs, loop
 6220 Laser Hot Hits 12.50- 00020 (pres) E px, no positive
 ID
 6295.5 unid 12.25- 02000 ?, non stop music
 6955 KNBS 17.37-18.01* 00004 E, Fruit of the Loom
 Newsbriefs
 6955 WMPR 18.05-18.34* 00004 E, test transmission
 6955U KOLD, tent 23.04-23.23 00001 E, clarinet-big band
 music
 7125 R.Marabu 10.02- 04000 G, DJ Marcel
 7125 unid 14.30- 04000 E, mx
 7300L R Marabu 12.55- 00030 G px
 7300L unid Sicilian 14.50- 00030 E ID sounded like "R Psyche";
 claimed to be Sicily's only
 pirate

Sunday 15 October 1995

3909.8 R Meteoor 10.50 00020 D, QSO Atlantis +
 3909.9 R Jimmy 10.40 00020 D, QSO Pacman, Moonlight+
 3909.9 R Transatlantic 10.57 00030 D, QSO+
 3910 Reflections 19.40- 03040 E, px // 6295
 3912.8 R Moonlight 11.00 00030 D, QSO+
 3915 R.Meteoor 18.40-18.45 04000 D, QSO to TBS etc.
 3915U International Music R. 18.46*- 01000 E, CQ to Meteoor, QRM
 3915 R.Spanningzoeker 18.46*- 02000 D, QSO, het to IMR
 6199.3 R Caroline 09.30- 13020 F, px, E & F IDs
 6204 Coast FM 10.40- 04000 E, pops //6250
 6206 R.Communicator 09.28-10.25* 22000 E, techno, 1st official BC
 6210.1 WMR 12.40- 20020 E, px
 6220 Laser Hot Hits 09.00-09.07* 02000 E, pops, s/off
 6220 Jolly Roger R. 09.08- 02000 E, pops, s/on
 6233 UK R. 09.00- 03000 E, pops
 6250 Coast FM 07.15- 12020 E, px
 6260 Midland Music R. 11.08- 03000 E, pops
 6276 R.Orion 12.24- 04000 E, pops
 6285 manhattan VFM 08.26 04000 ?, test loop of FRSH
 6286.4 FRS Holland 08.50-14.45* 34030 E,G px
 6289.7 R Orion 09.50- 02020 E, px
 6295 Reflections 19.40- 03030 E, px // 3910
 6296.8 CLCG 08.50- 12020 E,G px about Caroline &
 Swiss pirates

6305 IMR/Sparks 09.20-11.12 03020 E, pop-mx
 6306 LV del CID 07.10- 02030 Sp, px
 6915.3 R Dublin 08.40- 03030 E, px
 6955U Unid 18.55-18.57* 0000? E, "Do The Bartman"
 6955 Radio USA 2215-2245 01004 E, Wellsville Address.

6955U Sunshine R.Int'l 00.00-00.15 02001 E, via NAPRS
 6955U unid 01.00- 02000 E, male voice counting
 7300L R.Strike 11.20- 03000 I, mx
 7414.5U WLIS 15.03-15.08* 00003 E, Vo.of Free Chile IS/ID
 7489 R Pamela 08.40-10.15+ 23030 E, px
 12264,5 Wreckin' Radio Int. 09.30- 00020 E, ann e-mail-QRA then fade out!

October 21st, 1995 (Saturday)

1649 R.Scandinavia Int. 22.50- 04000 E, logs,pops, via Korak
 3921 R.CLCG 22.00-23.00 03000 E, via Driland ?!
 3925 R.Marabu 21.15-22.40 03000 E, Indie Top 10
 6199 R.Caroline 11.15-13.10 03030 F, popmx
 6220 JRR (pres) 13.10- 00010 E, px
 6233.2 UK R 08.35- 00030 E, px
 6251 Coast FM 13.45- 03020 ?, Fade out
 6270 R.Perfekt 14.30-15.30 03000 G, test
 6915.4 R Dublin 08.25- 00030 E, px
 6955.3 KNBS 18.02-18.05 00001 E, IDs by Phil Muzik
 7125 SWR Switzerland 12.00-12.02* 04000 E, loop IDs, address
 7125 JASONIC Sound 12.02- 04000 E, funk and soul
 7125 Sunshine R.Int'l 12.50- 04000 G, ?
 7125 R.Marabu 14.05- 03000 G, Lord Litter
 7400L Delfta R 12.55- 00030 I, px

October 22nd, 1995 (Sunday)

3910 Reflections Europe 17.00- 03000 E, religious //6295
 3913 R.Moonlight 09.41- 03030 D, techno sound
 3915 R.Meteoor 17.52-17.53* 04000 D, QSO to Moonlight
 3920 R.Black Eagle 17.25- 03000 E,D, CQ, pops
 3938 R.Moonlight 17.45+17.53 03000 E,D, CQ, QSO, techno
 6199.3 R.Caroline 09.15- 03030 F,E,G, pops
 6210 Ozone R.International 10.25- 03030 E, IDs, music
 6220 Jolly Roger R. 08.30- 03000 E, C&W-mx
 6233 UK R. 08.10- 02030 E, IDs, QRA, pops
 6240 R.Pandora 10.14- 03030 E, IDs, pops. London QRA?
 6250 Coast FM, tent. 09.45- 02000 E, pops
 6259L unid 12.30-12.32* 04000 Prinzen song, s/off
 6260 Transatlantic R. 08.25-08.35 03000 E, calling CQ
 6260 Welle Wahnsinn / CWR 08.58-09.02* 03000 G, CQ calls, s/off
 13.30- 02020 E, CQ to MMR, techno
 6260 R.Sparks 09.20- 02000 E, DJ Stevie, via IMR
 6260 International Music R. 09.40+15.10 02020 G, Yves, pops, later CQ
 6260 R.Baguette 11.17- 03000 E, spoof "Hallo" by CWR
 6260 R.Communication Int'l 10.49- 03000 QSO with IMR
 6260 Midland Music R. 13.51-14.20 13000 E, CQ, phone in, 10w
 UK Phone no:0378-767753
 6270 R.Perfekt 09.10- 03000 G, very briefly only
 6295 Reflections Europe 17.00- 03000 E, religious //3910
 6305 R.P.P.A. 13.42-14.20 03000 E, IDs, addrsss, rock
 6915.5 R.Dublin 09.00- 03030 E, pops, better mode
 6955U Radio Titanic (NAPRS) 19.33-19.37* 00002 E, test
 *20.00-20.31*00003 E, Hallowe'en px
 6955.7 unid 15.47-15.54 00001 E, mx, Stone Temple Pilots
 6955U unid (NAPRS?) 19.43-19.50 00002 E, mx by The Doobie
 Brother
 6955U unid 22.03-22.07* 00002 E, B-52s "Love Shack"
 7300L Delta R 13.25- 00030 I, px "Delta Sunday"
 7415U NAPRS 14.04-14.34* 00003 E, 3rd Anniversary px
 12265 Wrekin'R.International 10.55- 33000 E, pops

October 28th, 1995 (Saturday)

3912.5 R.Pluto 23.09-23.13* 02000 E,D, CQ, techno + pops
 3920U International Music R. 23.30- 24000 G, techno sound
 3922 R.Driland 16.05-16.08 04000 G, polka, CQ, off
 3924 R.Antenne West 18.04-18.25 03000 G, test for Nordlicht R.
 3925 R.Mariquita 19.10- 03000 E, Sp, Ital, LA-pops
 3936 R.Titanic International 22.30-23.00* 03000 E, Halloween show
 3936 R.Mirage 23.00-23.18* 03000 E, Ian Page, via relay
 TX got broken by error

3944	R.Pamela	14.00-16.20	03000	E, pops, Romerswil QRA
6199.3	R.Caroline, France	11.50-	23000	F,E, pops
6233	UK R.,tent.	11.50-	12000	E, music
6250	Coast FM	08.10-	22030	E, pops non stop
6255	R.Caroline recordings	11.45-12.09*	34000	E, IDs, mx
6915.5	R.Dublin	16.10-	03030	E, pops
6955U	KEND	00.30-00.40	00004	E, ID: "Voice of the Valley of the Shadow of Death", talk about executions.
7125	R.Wonderful	08.33+12.02-	34000	G, pops
7125	SWR Switzerland	12.00-12.02*	04000	E, IDs, address
7125	R.Francis Drake	13.00-14.02	04000	G, oldies
7125	IRRS	14.02-	04000	I, own px
October 29th, 1995 (Sunday)				
3900	R.Moonlight	17.47-	04000	E,D, techno music
3910	Reflections Europe	17.00-	03000	E, religious //6295
3913	R.Moonlight	09.50-	04030	D, pops
3915	R.Jimmy International	10.05-	03020	E,D, CQ, pops
3920U	International Music R.	16.48-16.52	02000	E,D,G, CQ calls, polka
3920	R.Jimmy International	17.06-	04000	E,D, QSO to IMR, pops
3925	R.Mariquita	17.25-	030?0	I, IDs, pops
6199.5	R.Caroline (France)	09.10-	03030	F,E, pops, BBC QRM
6208	Welle Wahnsinn / CWR	09.04-10.03*	03020	G,E, pops
6210	Ozone R.International	10.08-	33020	E, pops
6220	Jolly Roger R.	09.30-	02020	E, music
6233	UK R.	09.09-	02020	E, pops
6245	R.Benelux	09.05-10.02*	240?0	G, rock music
6250	Coast FM	08.30-	32020	E, pops non stop
6275	R.Sparks	09.22-	02000	E, DX infos, via IMR
6275	R.Stardust	09.46-10.00	02000	G, rock music
6275	International Music R.	11.58-	02000	G, CQ to Driland, QSO
6275L	Black Bastard R.	12.16-12.20	04000	ID, pops
6277	R.Zodiac International	07.00-	02000	E, pops, US test
6279	R.Communication Int.	12.11+12.46	03000	E,G, QSO, pops
6280L	Black Bastard R.	12.44-	04000	G, "Blablablala"
6283	R.Brigitte	12.15+12.38	04000	E,G, QSO to IMR+Driland
6295	Reflections Europe	17.00-	03000	E, religious //3910
6297	R.Driland International	10.10+12.47	24030	G, phone in, QSO later
6300	unid	09.30-	02000	E, pops
6302	unid	15.30-15.50	30000	? ns techno pop
6300L	Black Bastard R.	11.58+12.10	04000	G,E, CQ and "hahahaa.!"
6308	R.R.P.A.	12.10-13.20	34030	E, IDs, pops
6546	R.Brigitte	09.35-	03000	E,G,D, pops
6915.5	R.Dublin	08.13-	03030	E, pops
6955	Voice of the Dead	14.47-15.08	00002	E, Comedy, Doors mx
6955U	K2000-Stoneham	21.40-22.34*	00004	E, DX Party
6955	R.Titanic International	00.10-	11000	E, US test
6955	unid	00.30-00.32	00001	E, mention of Blue R.S.QRA
6955U	unid, american ?	01.00-	000?0	? man speaking,giving QRA
6965	unid	01.07-	01000	? strange music, no ID
7294L	R.Europe	09.00-	03000	I, pops, Play-DX-Music with Dario Monferini

SRSnews

Are you interested in fast and reliable Free Radio News? Want to have your unid's identified?
 Take out a subscription of SRSnews today. Available on FAX, E-mail and snailmail.
 Write to SRS, Östra Porten 29, S-442 54 YTTERBY, SWEDEN or to srsnews@srs.joy.se

MEDIUMWAVE NEWS

Hello, and welcome to the a new edition of Medium Wave News. There is lot of news to get through this time, as there have been some interesting developments, and lots of new stations appearing on 183 metres.

It makes a change to report a bit of good news concerning the disappearance of some QRM, but the telex transmitter operating around 1638 kHz seems to have gone off air. Several Dutch pirates can now be received QRM free in this area.

Some more good news (for DX-ers perhaps) is that the 1400 kHz pirates are already moving to 183 metres. Monitor, Pepper and Carnival have already been heard here. This is in advance of the start of the new AM Nieuwe Radio due anytime on 1395 kHz. A few of the ex 1400 guys will also try out 1470, 1500, 1570 and 1580 kHz, so look out for tests.

I guess one can't have good news without some bad. The bad news is that Radio Barones and Radio Delta will be off the air for anything up to two years. Never mind, here are a few new stations for you to listen out for during the long winter nights: Powerliner, Kenwood, Zonnestraal, Vuurtoren Wachter, Davoli, Ome Henkie, Albatros, Echo, Zwarte Spin, Zwarte Moordenaar, Bloemendaal, Ocean Stormer , Firato, IJsvogel, Black Arrow.

Female pirates have been fairly conspicuous on the band recently. Zilver Lady, Zendster Jannie, and the Bouvakker have all been heard with full music and dedications programmes.

Surprises of the summer have been relays, via The Netherlands, of Radio Magic and Radio Scandinavia International. Both were heard with very good signals all over Europe. Another surprise was a QSO heard recently between two unidentified French pirates. They were getting a bit of QRM from the

Derek Taylor
 12 Dorman Road
 PRESTON
 Lancs PR2 6AS
 UNITED KINGDOM

Dutchies, so they moved up towards the 1670 kHz area.

I recently got a letter of astonishment from Radio Delmare. Isent him a tape of a rather poor reception which I could not understand, as he usually puts out a good signal. It turned out that he was using his local contact transmitter with a power of just 3.5 Watts!

Two Dutch mediumwave pirates will be making a visit to the DPRS headquarters in the autumn. The Vuurtoren Wachter (Light-house Keeper) and the Zwarte Panter. Both these pirates are from the province of Friesland. Don't forget to order the winter edition of the DPRS newsletter, when you can read an exclusive account of the visit. The Poolster was also due here in the late summer, but he has not yet confirmed the visit.

Korak continues his excellent international programme, heard every Saturday night on 1648 kHz. It's worth writing to this station, because he always sends out some nice studio photos and other interesting things. Korak used to be a notoriously poor verifier, but he seems to be a changed man these days.



The Korak studio.

Well, that's all this time around. Keep listening! There is something to be heard every night on 183 metres. Sunday night now seems to be the busiest night of the week, also weekdays. Friday and Saturday are very quiet in comparison.

US PIRATE SCENE

Well folks, welcome to an abbreviated edition of the North American Pirate Scene. There has been so much activity since the last edition of this column, it would almost be impossible to cover it in detail without writing a small book! I don't have the time for that and I'm sure Stefan would not have the room for it either! What we are going to do, is do a short highlight of each month's activity, starting with July.

The frequency of choice for North American pirates is now 6955 kHz. Over 95% of all recent activity has taken place here. The first big holiday of this past summer was July 4th, our Independence Day in the USA. Lots of stations were on the air. Altered States Radio had their special 4th of July Show. Other stations heard over the holiday were The Asylum, Black Rider Radio, Bullfrog Radio, He Man Radio, KDED and Primitive Radio. New stations were in evidence too. Free Hope Experience was a new one heard frequently over the July 4th holiday. Other new stations were KTLA, on oldies station, and Outlaw Radio which uses sirens as part of its programming.

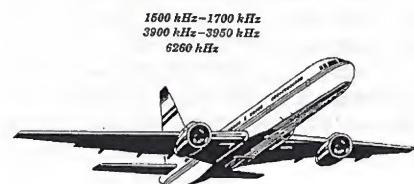


Pirate activity continued to be quite frequent during the remainder of July. Those stations on were Radio Doomsday, the NAPRS with relays of Europirates such as Northern Music Radio and Radio Mirage which had a Ger-

Chris Lobdell
P.O.Box 146
STONEHAM
MA 02180; USA
75720.253@compuserve.com

man DJ in place of Ian Paige, Up Against The Wall Radio, The Voice of The Daleks, a new one which was first misidentified as The Voice of The Garlicks! The Radio Doomsday show on July 4th may have been the last by Nemesis. He says he's through with pirate radio for good. Too much equipment invested to have it taken away by the FCC in a possible raid.

Speedwing Radio is On The Air



Stay tuned!



August was a fairly active month for pirates, but it was so hot, not too many people felt like listening. Atomic Frog Radio was a new one heard on August 6th. Count Whip and the Caribbean Sound System bought their own transmitter and were heard on the 6th. Others active during the month of August were East Coast Music Radio (they send a really great QSL!), JAZZ, Key West Radio (a new one heard as far away as Ecuador), Radio USA, RBCN, ROCK (another new one), and The Voice of The Runaway Maharishi. The death of Jerry Garcia of The Grateful Dead brought about a new station KGDR (Grateful Dead Radio) playing all Grateful Dead, all the time. The original Grateful

Dead Station, KDED, said they were going to shut down, but at last writing, they have come out of mourning and may resume broadcasts. Another new one for August was the low powered am station, The Voice of the Rock. They were using a 10 watt transmitter from an Island off the Massachusetts coast on August 27th and were heard into the middle of North America.

The month of September starts off with our Labor Day, three day weekend on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of the month. The level of activity was even greater than July 4th! Here's what was heard: Altered States Radio was back with a special Labor Day program, East Coast Music Radio featured music from Hawaii, the type Don Ho made famous, a new one, KAT was on, claiming to be broadcasting from the University of Wisconsin in Madison. NAPRS was all over the place, relaying a new station The Voice of Helium, and the German Radio Titanic International with their 20th anniversary show among others. Polka Shortwave was another new one, featuring farmers from Wisconsin and Polka mix. They also used 13900 kHz during midday. KDED relayed Outlaw Radio and the Scandinavian Europirate, Radio Amazonia. WREC was active with its own relays of Radio Titanic International and Altered States Radio. Good job P.J. Spark! Other items of interest in September included the new Cell Block 13 with Warden Cleaver and the return of long absent WSKY-Whiskey Radio. WSKY was a very active station 2 or 3 years ago with a great am signal. They were testing on September 17th. The month ended with a new show (#15) from Radio Azteca and a NAPRS relay of Bill Cosmic Space Radio from Sweden which featured an interview with an alien!

100's of SEVERED HEADS

RATHER BRAIDT

This verifies that I interrupted East Coast Music Radio on 9/1/94 at 1004 to 0044 UTC on a frequency of 6050 kHz. Power: 100 watts. Verification number: 16

EAST COAST MUSIC RADIO

Shortwave FREE Radio

1610-6240-7415-7465-15050-and more...

ALTERNATIVE MUSIC SW BENELUX WORLDWIDE

ECMR P.O. Box 452 • Wallkill NY 14585 - USA

October so far has shown promise! The dormant WKIK came on for a short test on October 2nd. They still have not QSLed any-

one except Eric Suter. I guess we will have to send out the QSL police after them. The weekend of October 13, 14, 15th was very fruitful for pirate DXers. The 13th was Friday the 13th, a bad luck day for many. Friday Radio, a new one was heard. Many DXers weren't geared for the weather changes and caught KOLD, a jazz music pirate on the 13th and 14th. The NAPRS turned 3 years old this October and aired its 3rd anniversary special on the 14th. It ran for over an hour, but was hindered by poor propagation.

The station with the best shows in pirate radio, K2000, was heard on the 15th with a pirate radio "trial of the century". It was very funny, but again hindered by propagation. The inactive Radio Free Jesus made a short test on the 16th and Radio USA was noted with their Halloween show. The use of 7415 kHz was noted once on Sunday AM the 15th with a WLIS (We Love Interval Signals) show. WEWN vacates 7425 kHz after 1400 for a few hours, leaving the 7415 area free of splatter.

RADIO BENELUX

FREE
RADIO



That's it this time around. We will have a full report on Halloween in the next report!

OFFSHORE RADIO

Sadly we begin this page by reporting on the death of the well-known offshore radio personalities.

Firstly Kenny Everett who died on Tuesday 4th April 1995. He passed away peacefully in his sleep during the afternoon at his home in Kensington, West London from an Aids related illness. Kenny began his career on the offshore Radio London and later joined BBC Radio 1. He went on to achieve great success in his own TV comedy shows and in recent years worked for London's Capital Radio. He admitted that he was HIV positive in 1993, but continued to deejay for Capital until health forced him to give up work. Out of the limelight, Kenny was a quiet and rather shy character, but put him in a studio and he underwent a personality change. He was one of the few original talents in radio.

Another talented radio presenter who is no longer with us is Don Allen. He died at his home in Ireland, late in the afternoon of Saturday 13th of May, from a heart attack. Most people will remember Canadian born Don from the 1960's and Radio Caroline, initially on the South ship and then the North ship. Don returned offshore in 1972 with Radio Northsea International and for the past few years had been working at Radio 3 at Tullamore in Ireland.

One offshore radio station that never actually made it onto the air, was in the news recently. The Goddess of Democracy, a 1200 ton freighter was outfitted in France in 1990 and sailed to the China seas with the intention of broadcasting messages of freedom and democracy into China. The ship reached its destination, but had failed to take into account the logistical and political support needed to keep her afloat. Neighboring countries were unwilling to service the ship, which eventually ended up in Taiwan after failing in her broadcast mission. Here a local businessman purchased the

ship with the intention to setting up a peace museum. This failed to happen and the ship has remained moored at the Anping port in the southern city of Tainan. Wu Meng-Wu, the ship's owner claims that the Taiwan government persuaded him to purchase the vessel, but since then have created a line of difficulties in order to save their Chinese neighbours from embarrassment.

Another radio ship facing difficulties from the authorities is the Arutz Sheva, the world's only remaining offshore station. The station owners have accused the Israeli government of interfering in a decision by the government of Malta to renew the station's registration license. Arutz Sheva was established in 1989 by a group of Israelis identified with the settler movement, which is opposed to the peace accord with the PLO. Several attempts to close the station have been made over the past year by the Israeli authorities who claim that the station was "inciting certain sectors of the Israeli population to rebel against the Israeli government." The attempts to close the Arutz Sheva have failed because the Maltese-registered ship from which the station broadcasts is moored outside the Israeli territorial waters off the coast of Tel Aviv. But when the station owners recently tried to renew the ship's registration, the Maltese authorities refused without giving any reason.



Chris Edwards
P.O.Box 1514
LONDON W7 2LL
UNITED KINGDOM

IS SHORTWAVE FOR STATE-RUN AND RELIGION ONLY?

Most statebroadcasters probably would agree with this "statement", and if it would be possible, they'd also wanna "skip" the religious broadcasters. Why? Only very small percentages of the population listen to shortwave. And statebroadcasters usually sound very boring to listen to. Be honest, how many of you are able to sit through the entire English transmission from, for example, Radio Bulgaria? Or The Voice of Greece? Or even Deutsche Welle?? It all sounds very amateuristic, and it is these broadcasters that will see its audience vanish (if they have an audience at all). Of course there are a few exceptions, som statebroadcasters produce brilliant stuff, and this certainly justifies its existence. Although I sometimes also wonder why such statebroadcasters should cost so much taxmoney, and it may sound strange to you all, but I certainly agree with budget cuts shortwave broadcasters have to deal with, but that's another story.

Back to the topic: What can be done to make shortwave more interesting, so that it even attracts new people? Which services can we add to make the shortwave more sparkling? I'm certainly not among those who think that the days of shortwave are finally over. But in order to attract more listeners, there should be more on offer on the several bands. And the only way this can be achieved, is by allowing private organisations to make use of the several broadcast bands on shortwave.

I know that the title of this lecture is: Is shortwave for state-run and religion only. But in this context, I'd like to see the religious broadcasters separated from the state-run ones. In fact, I think the several religious organisations have understood what shortwave can be used for: reaching an international audience in several countries. It's a pity that not many other organisations have understood this. And how boring most statebroadcasters sound, how fresh and sparkling the religious

stations sound, even if, like me, you're not religious yourself. Programmes aired by, for example, HCJB sound warm, friendly, human and most of all...good. If you don't want this, but you want someone to shout at you, the you can listen to this guy buying basically every shortwave transmitter he can lay his hands on: Dr. Gene Scott.

If you are a religious person, the you have a whole world to explore on shortwave. And you'll never get bored. This of course, could also be implemented on other subjects. To give you an example: what would you think of a radio station on shortwave, serving International truckers? Throughout the entire European continent, hundreds of thousands of truckers are driving the roads from one country to another, with billions of dollars of goods in their trucks. It's a multibillion dollar industry, European-wide. Therefore, an extremely small percentage of the industries turnover, could be used to set up a European-wide shortwave radio station, broadcasting short bulletins around the clock in several languages, with urgent information to the truckers. The bulletins could contain domestic and international newsheadlines, but more important, news like: there are roadblocks on the international roads, information about prices, how long you'd have to wait in line at the border, weatherforecasts for truckers, exchange rates and of course personal information, for example when a relative passed away and the trucker is somewhere out on the international roads. Shortwave is a cheap medium to reach all truckers in Europe at once. And in the end - because of the direct information offered to truckers - the radio station will pay itself back. Because when there's a severe roadblock on the international roads, or snowstorms, it now often happens that lots of trucks get stuck for days. With such a service on the shortwave bands, it will be possible to let trucks change direction the very last minute, to avoid them getting stuck.

Herbert Visser
THE NETHERLANDS

A similar service could be set up for the hundreds of thousands of people working in the tourist-industry. People in offices of course could make use of possibilities like the Internet. But so many others in the tourist branch are also "on the road". There could be a political channel: all kind of political parties and organisations offering their views on all kind of European topics. So far, it is difficult for a German political party, to make its point of view known to voters in other European countries. A border-crossing station on shortwave could change all this. But also music: there are some formats where there's only a small market for domestically. But what would you think of a pan-European hardrock music station? Hardrock fanatics all over Europe could listen to this station and combined with a music-order-catalogue the station could even become self-supporting.

But...who will be paying for this? We understand the power of radio, but still there are hardly any European organisations representing the interests of, for example, truckers. There are loads of domestic organisations, but they don't need such a shortwave-service, because in their own country the local or national media is usually already giving them all the information they need. So, it might be difficult to convince a branch-organisation they need such a station. It also may be difficult to persuade a government to give up some frequencies, in order to get this truckers-station on the shortwave dial.

That a government can be very difficult to deal with has been shown by a British pirate station called Radio Fax. A few years ago, this station was broadcasting around the clock from Britain and/or Ireland for a while with a sort of "technical information service" aiming its programmes to shortwave listeners who are interested in engineering. This is a great concept, as it is commonly known that a great number of shortwave listeners might be interested in technique. But all the attempts to get a frequency from the British authorities failed.

When it comes to the financing, one way is to try to persuade governments to cut down

on budgets from the current state shortwave broadcasters, and to start subsidising these special interest stations. Governments *might* be interested if a branch organisation is also willing to come up with some cash. But of course, this all is very hypothetical. But with the unification of Europe, who knows? After all, it may be better to have one European news service broadcasting around the clock in several languages, than a lot of individual world services. And it would save a lot of money, too. For example: the costs for running the radio station I work for, the commercial and thus not subsidized Radio Noordzee, are approximately 7 million US dollars a year. Radio Noordzee has currently a quarter of a million listeners per minute between 7am and 7pm. And during peak-time, which is surprisingly not during morning drivetime in the Netherlands, but around 11am/noon, the station has over 400 000 listeners on average per minute.

There are no official world-wide audience figures for any shortwave station, but I don't expect, for example, Radio Netherlands to have these audience figures. Certainly not during its main Dutch service, of which I think that each broadcast is just reaching a couple of thousand of people, at the most. But Radio Netherlands used to suck up some 70 million Dutch guilders per year a couple of years ago, which are roughly some 40 million dollars, and I'm sure that now, during the budget cutting procedures, the station still costs at least 50 million Dutch guilders per year.

I think that a country can already have a decent and professional world service for not more than 15 million Dutch guilders per year. You won't be heard on any single spot in the world then, but you could certainly broadcast a good and decent signal to your main interest areas, like to where a lot of your tourists go, or where you'd like to have some sort of an influence. And frankly, if you'd want to reach people if you make a World Wide Information page about your country or organisation on Internet, than to broadcast a shortwave programme to these people.

For the time, Internet isn't as easy to access as radio, specially in third world countries. And radio is much more professional. But I am a big radio-freak, and I know a lot of people who make radio. But I already know a lot more Internet users than shortwave listeners who'd like to take the trouble to find a station from a specific country on shortwave, if they find such a station on the dial at all.

Maybe things will change with the introduction of digital radio. We're still many years away from the moment that in-band digital radio will become available to the average household. But the tests are giving good results. Recent digital tests in the USA on an AM frequency, in parallel with the analogue audiofeed, showed that a digital AM stereo sound on an in-band AM frequency, produces a signal that is better than the current sound of FM stereo broadcasting. And the digital signal remained good until the signal weakened to 1.2 mV/m. This is the same area as an AM station has during daytime reception. If a shortwave station would be strong enough in a specific area, and most shortwave stations are, with a digital signal the station would be hearable with a local

signal. There wouldn't be any fading anymore, because the signal would either get through or not. And with a correction-system built within the radio-receiver, a short fading wouldn't even be hearable. And thus, on shortwave, HCJB from Ecuador would have the same strong splendid signal as the domestic Information station Radio 1 would have.

The NASA Lewis research centre will make the results of DAB tests public before a DAB engineering workshop scheduled for mid-August in California. All of the DAB systems have been tested for such things as signal quality, noise level, and multipath resistance. The final phase, now underway, is, indeed, testing in-band systems, both on-channel and adjacent channel, for their compatibility with existing analogue radio signals. When laboratory testing is completed in a few weeks from now, the DAB prototype systems will be moved to San Francisco for field tests.

But only the future can tell whether shortwave will stay for state-run and religious stations only.

Contributors	Sign	Points	Country
Patrik Willför	PW	84	Finland
Zdenek Elias	ZE	40	Czech Rep.
Kai Salve Salvesen	KSS	28	Norway
Andreas Johansson	AJS	23	Sweden
Jonny Augustsson	JAL	19	Sweden
Göran Poulsen	GÖP	18	Sweden
Lars Andersson	LAY	15	Sweden
Robert Petraitis	RPK	08	Lithuania
Martin Schöch	MS	07	Germany
Valentin Jershov	VJT	04	Estonia
Stefan Printz	SPZ	03	Sweden
Jan Törnblom	JTM	03	Sweden

Don't forget to include the frequency and IF you use shortwords that is not explained here, EXPLAIN them! Until next time.....bye bye...73's / Jonny

BENEATH THE MASK:

HERBIE THE FISH

- the man behind XMAS and Superclan Radio

I had the great pleasure to meet this 30-year old chap who was one of the main personalities during the EDXC event.

Already at the age of 8, Herbie knew what he wanted to become – a broadcaster. He started listening to Radio Caroline and Radio Mi Amigo. He also subscribed to Radio Visie (Radio Vision) which was a Dutch media magazine with information on both offshore and landbased pirate radio.

Herbie's career as a pirate started off in 1978 when he joined a cultural folk music station run by his uncle's family. The station was called **Radio Gele Eend** (Radio The Yellow Duck) and was regular each Sunday between 10-12 from the Arnhem area.

– We were broadcasting on FM and it was basically the same stuff as those "amateur stations". I used the nick name Tony Atlanta and was doing a one hour show between 11-12. The other hour between 10-11 was hosted by a neighbour

One year later, Herbie was ready to try out his skills as a short wave pirate. He then contacted a well-known person at the time, Michael Burden in the UK (who co-incidentally also participated in EDXCI). Michael was running the Newark address, a maildrop used by many famous stations back in the 70's. He arranged a contact with Voice of Britain, who relayed Herbie's station once.

– My station name was ABC-B, standing for Alternative Broadcasting Benelux. I used my parents' private address as contact address and received 14 letters for the broadcast which was not too bad, I think.

Herbie was also relayed by Radio Orang Utan a while later. Unfortunately, he got no

reactions from this broadcast except a verbal report from Radio Esmeralda.

– The same year I also started writing for Radio Visie. I had a regular column with DX loggings. Many of us working on Radio Visie at the time have become very successful and are now working on different commercial stations. Ruud Hendricks, also known as Rob Hudson, worked on Radio Caroline several years and now he works for the NBC Super Channel. He has also worked for Radio Iris, a local station in Amsterdam.

Radio Visie was a very popular magazine in the 70's. It included various features and offshore documentaries. Radio Mi Amigo used to broadcast some of them. Unfortunately, many of the guys behind Radio Visie got involved in the above mentioned Radio Iris, and gradually the contents of the mag lost in variety and quality, and finally the subscribers went away.



Chatting in the sofa: Herbie (left) and Stefan Printz (right).

In the late 70's, Herbie discovered shortwave and particularly the pirate stations. Some of the stations he used to listen to was European Music Radio from the UK and Radio Viking from Denmark.

Stefan Printz
Vattenverksvägen 9
212 21 Malmö
SWEDEN
spz@exallon.se

– I also listened to 'weird' stations from all around the world. One I really liked was Radio Free Europe who used to broadcast lots of propaganda and great music like Tangerine Dream.

In 1982, Herbie finished school. He wrote to a local station in Belgium and said he had 3-4 months off.

– To my big surprise they wrote back and said "Hey, we can use you". They offered me a full-time job with free apartment and free food. I did a daily news bulletin on the station.

However, Herbie didn't really enjoy the stay:
– The law forbade the station to play commercials. So they were raising money by organizing discos and receiving money from a couple of millionaires. These people's only interest was to impress on their many girlfriends, that's basically my view of the station.

After having worked on another Belgian local station and attending to a teacher's education, Herbie went back to his home village Evenhaar. He and a few friends of his decided to start a pirate station on FM called **Radio Invicta**. They were located in an old school building and erected a 50 metre high mast with a crane! Herbie recalls:

– Everyone was puzzled and wondered what was going on! We were on the air every Friday from 18 o'clock until Sunday evening. We were a full rock music station and had a very professional studio with 2 SL-1200 turntables etc. We were broadcasting on 97.9 MHz with 1 kW. With our horizontally directed antenna, we produced 5 kW ERP.

A part of the costs was paid by Herbie & C:o themselves and the rest came from a local supermarket that invested in the station. Unfortunately, Radio Invicta became very short-lived:

– It was Friday night and the third weekend we were on the air. I was sleeping in the room next to the studio when I was awoken by the sound of strange voices and noise. Suddenly I looked in the face of an official

with a torch. This was my first raid and after I realised that this was not the way a station should be run.

Herbie and another guy from Radio Invicta teamed up with a couple of other guys from **Radio Atlantis** in Nijmegen. They rented a small apartment in Wageningen with the intention of running a low-budget station.

– This time the idea was to create a popular station with little money. The problem with Wageningen is that it is a quiet village and the police have got much time to chase pirates, at least they could if they wanted to. So we thought it wouldn't be a bad idea to move to a place full of social problems. Here, the police would be more occupied with destroying the high criminality than hunting radio pirates. So we rented a flat at the top of a 12-storey building in Dukenburg where there were great problems with socially burdened people and criminality. We simply thought that the police would have other things to take care of than raiding pirates.

Herbie's and his friends' station **Delta 90**, which I guess many of you have heard about, became very successful. The antenna placed on a 20 metre high mast on the 45 metre high building had a tremendous coverage and Delta became Nijmegen's most popular station almost instantly. They had 65% market share of the advertisers. The only competitors were another pirate called **Kaizerstaad Radio** and national Radio 3.

– Advertisers were calling us all the time. We had to thank no to many of them because there was not space for everyone. We could have started more stations if we had liked to.

Of course, the authorities didn't shut their eyes to what was happening. Kaizerstaad Radio were raided 20 times and Delta were raided about once every sixth week. Kaizerstaad and Delta then decided to start a transmitter pool, from which a new studio could be built up quickly.

– We had six complete studios which were hidden at different places in the building. When we were raided and one of the offi-

cials were finished with the removal of the antenna, when he looked up, there was already a new mast erected!

Despite all the raids, Delta became very rich. They made approximately 45000 Guilders a month. A commercial which was aired 3 times a day cost 150 Dutch Guilders and 6 times a day cost 250 Guilders. Each raid cost them about 15000 Guilders. After only 1.5 years broadcasting, they had 200000 Guilders on their bank account.

– But our intention was not to make money out of the business. We had so much money that we thought we could broadcast without commercials for some time, and thereby get less trouble from the authorities. But they came for us anyway. We then brought all the money to the tax office, but that wasn't enough for the authorities who decided to do a "ground job" on our station. There came 10-12 people and during the procedure they kicked some of us. Considering our 65% market share, it was a big shame.

This was in 1985 and Delta closed down. At the end of the year, they started a company officially owned by a man in Guernsey (who received 5% of the profit for doing nothing) and resumed the broadcasts. However, the relationship between Delta and the authorities had become much harder.

– Each time they raided us, we just let them in and didn't care to help them to disconnect and remove the equipment as we used to do. They always were 10 people and they kept asking me questions all the time. In 1987, Delta had gone through 16 raids and 3 times in court. By that time I had already left the stations due to the high risk of probational sentence or even imprisonment. But we always had the court members believe we were a low-powered non-commercial radio. Obviously, they didn't read the papers. In August 1986, I called Freddie Balland on Radio Monique and two weeks later I started working on the ship. We were 14 people aboard, including 6-7 Caroline jocks. I did almost everything, what I enjoyed very much to do was the "Caroline overdrive" at 3 o'clock in the morning. I think Monique was a

step backwards comparing to the quality of Delta.

During the Delta and Monique period, Herbie met many good DJs. He has always fancied shortwave piracy and he got the idea of creating a shortwave pirate station with some of these DJs. Those of you who were around in those days, remember Superclan Radio from 1986. All in all, there were 10 broadcasts on 6258 and 7558 kHz in 1986.

– I wanted to provide the shortwave listeners with a professional station and feature some of the great jocks aboard the Ross Revenge. Unfortunately, I had to quit Superclan because I was too busy with work.

Superclan was a very appreciated station by the listeners. The station had a great signal over all Europe despite the fair power of 60 W emanating from the house where Herbie lived. Lots of reception reports came in and one of them was from India, which further proves what a great output Superclan provided.



The Superclan QSL-card from 1986.

In Christmas 1987, Herbie tuned around the shortwave band and thought that all stations sounded the same with Christmas songs and season greetings. Herbie, who always have been a little cheeky and never afraid of telling what he thinks, got a little bit bored and decided to start an alternative station the following Christmas 1988. I guess you have already figured out the name of the station, yes indeed, the infamous XMAS!

– XMAS is a station with music and features you won't find anywhere else. It's only active during Christmas and it's an anti Free Radio station who doesn't care about its listeners. That was a part of our image. We announced an address in Amsterdam but we also said that we wouldn't reply to reception reports!

I was one of many listeners who were very annoyed at the reply from XMAS which ended with "Fuck you". I immediately wrote back to the station and told them to "stop fucking free radio and start fighting for free radio".

– This was exactly what we wanted to achieve - to annoy our listeners. A few listeners understood the whole thing and wrote in and said "Hey, finally there is a station that doesn't care about listeners and reception reports. Great." You were in fact one of the few lucky guys who received a reply. It's not that I don't like the listeners, it's just the image of the station. I run XMAS to shock people. Superclan was a friendly station, but XMAS is the black sheep on shortwave.



The rare XMAS QSL-card, which "is not a QSL-card of your stupid reports" according to the notes on the back side.

The programmes from XMAS were probably the most controversial and most weird ever to be heard on a shortwave band. The first year, there were stories about drugs and sex. There was an interview with Jesus who was high on drugs, there was people in the studio shouting "Give us drugs!", there was advertisements on drugs etc. One of the sex jokes I remember went like this: "Do you know what happened to the organist who had a car

accident? No? He couldn't raise his organ no more!" The 1989 Christmas broadcasts were yet more ruthless. People in the studio shouted "Heil Hitler" in the background and Romania's former dictator Chaushevsky, among others, were told to fuck off. Then there was a sex show by the female DJs "Virgin Jane" and "Lusty Louise". The broadcasts in 1990, 1991 and 1992 continued in the same style with dirty talk and insults to the listeners with a DJ assuring he was high on drugs. In 1993, XMAS broadcast raw, groaning and unmitigated Dutch phone sex the whole evening and night on Christmas Day and Boxing Day on 3911 kHz.

It seems as if the programmes by XMAS turn rawer and more annoying for every year. I asked Herbie what happened with the 1994 broadcast and if we will see XMAS in the future.

– XMAS will continue. I might be on this autumn, we should be a Christmas station right, but it's also a part of the image not to be predictable. I'm thinking of doing live phone sex shows on shortwave. The relays of jocks from Kaiserstaad, Delta and Caroline will continue. But we'll see, I have not much time for XMAS anymore. The 1994 broadcast never went out because the transmitter blew up. The programmes were about Estonia where we were broadcasting "from the bottom of the sea". It was all very weird and we had a lot fun when doing the programme.

Despite Herbie's long record of illegal broadcasting, he has now become a successful radio personality in The Netherlands. In 1988, he got a job as a newsreader on Radio 10 Gold. He enjoys reading news and that's what he still does on his new job on Radio Noordzee, The Netherlands' biggest commercial radio station. Last year, he was fired by 10 Gold after having applied for his own commercial licence. Herbie is no doubt a controversial and unpredictable man which also reflects the pirate stations he has operated. He is also very friendly and easy to talk to. He is one of the most interesting personalities I have ever met and I'm sure we'll hear a lot about him in the future, both on the legal and illegal side.

THE NEW FORCE ON SHORTWAVE:

CRAZY WAVE RADIO

Chris Ise, the operator of Crazy Wave Radio, belongs to the new generation of European pirates. He founded the station in August 1992 and is now, at the age of 20, one of the major driving forces on the Free Radio scene. I met Chris for the first time during the EDXC event in Denmark in May this year and my immediate reaction about him was that he must be one of the most enthusiastic Free Radio persons in Europe. He is one of the brains behind the Level 1 project which is a co-operation organization with some of the most interesting European pirates. He is one of the most active and popular stations on shortwave, and he has already created a large net of contacts in the illegal radio world. This young German lad has got Free Radio in his blood, and he is a leading spirit to count on in the future.

In the beginning of 1992, Chris knew nothing about shortwave piracy. One day, he was searching erratically over the band for new stations when he suddenly picked up a German station called Süd West Radio outside the normal 49 metre band. Chris sent the station a reception report and a few weeks later he received his very first pirate QSL along with a studio recording. "This was the beginning of a long epidemic", Chris says humorously. "From then on I was sitting every weekend in front of my little Sony receiver searching for pirates."



Operator Chris Ise at his favourite position.

QSL ** Crazy Wave Radio ** QSL

Chris soon decided to start his own Free Radio station. He wrote to lots of German Free Radio stations, asking for help on how to come on the air. Only one of the stations replied - Rainbow Radio Germany. They recommended Chris to contact Andy Craig at Northern Ireland Relay Service. So he did and was offered air-time via the NIRS. Chris and a friend of his immediately built up a low-budget studio consisting of a 4-channel mixer, a turntable, a CD-player and of course a tape deck for recording the programmes. The first programme was made at the end of the year and was later relayed via NIRS on January 10th 1993 in the 48 metre band. From February the same year, CWR made regular biweekly programmes over Radio Waves International on 7440 and 11400 kHz. Ever since the start of the station, Chris wanted a transmitter of his own. The following autumn, he bought a mobile 25 W transmitter from Süd West Radio. The guys of SWR also helped Chris with setting up all equipment in a forest for his first broadcast which was carried out his on September 26th on 6281 kHz. The result was rather good with 26 received reception reports.



The 25 W transmitter built by Süd West Radio.

Later that autumn Chris joined the Level 48 team, which was German's biggest Free Radio co-operation until its closure in July last year. "I was on the DX-camp in Merchweiler

Stefan Printz
Vattenverksvägen 9
2121 Malmö
SWEDEN
spz@exaltion.se

in Germany where I met a lot of German operators and after drinking lots of beers I was talked into joining the team." Nine German pirates were members of this well-known joint venture. Chris was very disappointed about the sudden shut-down of Level 48 and began to discuss plans with Jens Martin from Radio Benelux to start a new co-operation organization. After several phone calls and after many expensive telephone bills, the project had been crystallized and named Level 1 International after its predecessor Level 48. The idea with Level 1 International is similar to the closed Level 48 project - to provide the listeners with enjoyable, lengthy and various programmes on the same frequency without having to use the same transmitter throughout the show. Instead, each participating station broadcast for one or two hours according to a predetermined schedule with its own transmitter and from its ordinary transmitting site. The present members of Level 1 International are Transatlantic Radio, Radio UNID, Radio Torenvalk, Radio Titanic International, Radio Benelux, Radio Fusion International and, of course, Crazy Wave Radio. The next broadcast is due to take some time in the near future and will include programming from hopefully most of these stations.



The Level 1 International logotype.

Jens Martin and Chris have a rather close relationship. Beside the Level 1 project, they are also behind a couple of spoof stations. One is Radio Sockenschuss ("stockings-shoot") which name makes no sense and has two crazy DJs who plays lots of rubbish. The first programme was aired in August last year and received over 60 reception reports. Chris say the station will be on air two times a

year. One of Chris' and Martin's more recent spoofs was Radio Antje, a Dutch amateur radio station QSO-ing with the French coast station Radio Baguette, operating from a little ship in the Mediterranean. Captain Fritte aboard was failing to find the way out of Mediterranean to the Atlantic Sea while his friend DJ Fritte was trying to get help from the Antje amateur! The programme was recorded during the Merchweiler camp in July this year and was relayed by Chris a short while later. This was one of the funniest programmes I have heard in several years and I certainly recommend you to get a copy of it if you missed it! The name Antje is taken from a commercial on German television, where a typical blond Dutch girl, named Antje, brings cheese.

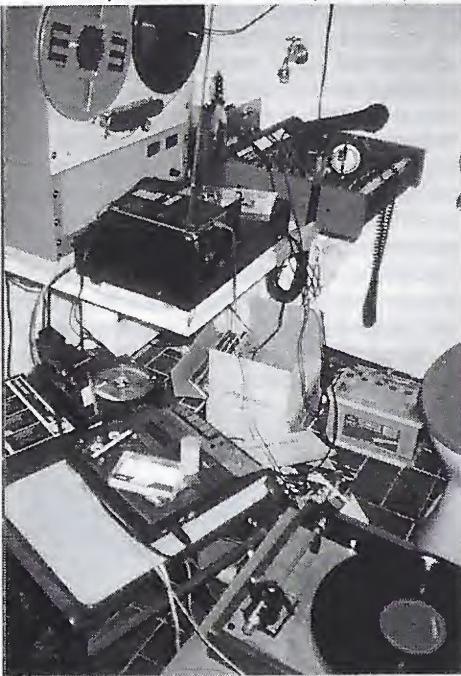


The Radio Sockenschuss QSL-card showing one of the white PTT vans.

Chris has a great talent for making programmes, especially mixing sound effects and music. With his fast pace and modern dance music, Chris has become one of the more popular stations on shortwave. The mixes and music are always pre-recorded. Chris says he sometimes spends several hours to mix just half an hour. However, the live-feeling is always there, as Chris always hosts the shows live. The CWR studio is equipped with two CD-players, two tape decks, one turntable, one reel-to-reel taperecorder, one compressor and one 8-channel mixer.

This year, Chris bought a 100 W built by Radio Torenvalk. The transmitter was used from Chris's vacation site in Sweden (!) where CWR's "summer radio" programmes were carried out at the end of July. Reception was reported as very good all over Europe and

even excellent in some parts. A joint broadcast was planned with Radio Fusion International on August 6th, the last weekend of Chris's stay in Sweden, but very unluckily the



The CWR studio after the 1994 live Christmas broadcast.

transmitter started to burn just after a couple of minutes in operation. Fortunately the damage was not serious. Chris first believed that both the end-stage and modulator had burnt up, but at a closer look there were only two wires that had been burnt up due to a shortcut.

It's rather dangerous to broadcast from Germany these days, as I reported in PC #10. The authorities are hunting the pirates very intensively and Chris was not far from being raided in March. "I was transmitting from a forest when they started an operation against me in the vicinity. At the end of the transmission, a white civil car was driving slowly towards the transmitting site. When Chris discovered the car 150 metres away, he switched off the transmitter immediately and ran with panic into the deep forest. He luckily escaped, but he still doesn't know who

it was that followed him. "I don't know if it was the Telecom. It's not only the Telecom that hunts the pirates. Here in Germany, the HAM operators are more dangerous for pirates than the Telecom", Chris claims.

This year the German Telecom introduced a campaign against the pirate stations: "one raid against a pirate every weekend". So far they have done their job and raided many FM-stations. They are working hard on the shortwave stations too. During a CWR broadcast this summer, strange, "bubbling" sounds were heard by an observant German Free Radio DX-er. These sounds come from the special direction finder equipment that are used when a transmitter is located. The DX-er called Chris at once and the raid was avoided in good time.

Chris plans for the future are to continue the bi-weekly broadcasts on 48 metres and put a lot of effort into the Level 1 project. He also thinks of testing on 15 MHz where he would like to have a frequency in parallel with his 6260 kHz outlet. The studio is getting better all the time and new equipment are bought when the pocket money allows. Despite the vivid and seemingly long story so far, we have only seen the beginning. Much lies



Chris's "best friend" – the 100 W shortwave transmitter built by Radio Torevalk.

ahead and with Chris's appetite on Free Radio, I'm sure he will continue his magnificent work for Free Radio for many years to come.

The raid on

RADIO BAL79C M7'L

Karl-Erik Stridh
Långströdsvägen 46B
263 34 HÖGANÄS
SWEDEN

Unlicenced stations have broadcast to radio enthusiasts in Europe for the last 25 years. They have mainly transmitted on the 48 metre band (6200-6300 kHz) during Sunday mornings. Other times and frequencies have also been used, but 90% of the broadcasts are concentrated to Sundays. In the beginning of the 1970's, the Swedish Telecom raided stations such as Radio Tiffany International and Radio Baltic International (no connection with the current Baltic), who both had their base in the Linköping area. Since then, there have been several other Swedish pirate transmitters in this frequency range, but the authorities have not carried out any raids. There are several similarities between these pirates:

- The power has been below 100 W.
- Irregular and short transmissions (less than 1 hour).
- Low profile (no catch-phrases like "This is Free Radio from Sweden").
- Irregular and short transmissions.
- Contact addresses abroad.
- No use of ticklish frequencies

The frequency range between 6200-6525 kHz is a band for marine communication. This does not imply, however, that it is prohibited for domestic radio stations to use the band. There is a regulation from ITU (International Telecommunications Union) which says that it is allowed with out-of-band operation on the condition that harmful interference is not caused. This regulation was created in order to obtain immediate release from the overcrowded shortwave and mediumwave bands.

What can be interfered?

In order to answer this question, we have to know exactly what can be heard on the band. We now concentrate ourselves to 6200-6300 kHz. In the sub-range 6200-6230,

there are SSB (single side band) traffic from coast radio stations operating with 3 kHz bandwidth. Duplex communication is most commonly used, which implies that a pair of fixed channels is needed. The ship transmits on a frequency that the coast radio station listens to and reversely, the coast radio station replies on a frequency in an adjacent band which is received by the ship. With this procedure, communication is possible without turning on and off the transceiver in order to receive the other party. In the whole range between 6200-6300 there are also some frequencies that must be avoided at all costs. 6215 kHz is a secondary emergency channel for SSB-traffic and 6288 kHz is equivalent for teleprinter traffic.

Before we talk about interference, we have to discuss different types of traffic modes and their susceptibility to interference. Broadcasts on shortwave are carried out with AM (amplitude modulation). The carrier wave of the signal contains 50% of the power, while the inverted side-bands contain 25% each. The carrier wave contains no information; its only purpose is to make it easier for the receiver to detect the signal. The side-bands contain identical information and therefore 75% of the power is wasted and 50% of the frequency space used is superfluous. The advantage is that the receivers are relatively easy to build and can be mass-produced with simple components. It will probably not be until a few years into the next century that we will see the AM transmissions disappearing from shortwave, to be replaced by SSB or SSB with reduced power on the carrier wave. Some stations already use such experimental frequencies in addition to the ordinary frequencies. AM-transmissions may also interfere with each other if they are on slightly wrong frequencies. An interference first appears in the receiver when its circuits don't

manage to separate the two signals and instead generates a whistle tone equal to the difference between the frequencies. A station that are 1 kHz aslant on the band, causes a shrill tone, whilst a station being 100 kHz aslant causes a humming-like sound. Therefore an AM transmitter must not differ more than 20 Hz from the nominal frequency, according to International regulations. In commercial traffic, AM was abandoned a long time ago and usually the upper side band (USB) is used. Since no carrier wave is generated, the receiver must generate an artificial carrier wave which is then detected against the station signal. This expects great demands on correct tuning-in of the frequency. The receiver is said to be "zero-floating". Just one or two Herz deviation causes distortion in the receiver. On the other hand, this system is insusceptible to interferences from other stations adjacent to the frequency.

SSB is also utilized in other bands which is used by both coast radio and other users of commercial traffic which share these with amateur radio, e.g. the 80 metre band. Commercial traffic uses the upper side band while the amateurs transmit on the lower side band. Due to the construction of the receivers, only the selected side-band is detected and the other side-band does not interfere. The same phenomenon arises in bands which is shared by commercial traffic in Europe and domestic radio from South and Central America on the 60 metre band. Here, the traffic mainly consists of teleprinters (RTTY) and morse stations just like on the upper part of the 48 metre band. Since these two traffic modes only occupy a channel bandwidth of 0.5 kHz while a radio station occupy an area of 2x5 kHz, we easily see that the commercial traffic is not interfered as their narrowband receivers cannot detect a broad-band broadcasting station. The listener of the radio station however, will face several RTTY- or morse stations which tears the program into rags. But if the listener has a communications receiver, he or she is able to receive the station in either USB- or LSB-mode, depending on which of the side-band that are least disturbed.

Now we have made clear that it is generally very difficult to interfere the coast radio stations on 48 metres. Radio Baltic International used two frequencies on this band, namely 6206.5 and 6212.5 kHz. Since we have stated that the channels are 3 kHz wide, that an AM-transmitter uses two side-bands and that the lower side-band is not detected by an SSB-receiver tuned in to the upper side-band, there are two channels that could be interfered. Baltic's transmitter was a narrow-band AM-transmitter and consequently the side-bands were 3 kHz at maximum. We can also state that the frequencies lie 0.5 kHz above the coast radio channels and Baltic's signals were therefore strongly reduced on a receiver tuned in to the coast radio channels on 6206 or 6212 kHz. On 6206 kHz, there are ships transmitting that wants to contact Lyngby Radio, Malta Radio, Reykjavik Radio, Gothenburg Radio, Budapest Radio, Athlai Radio, Cyprus Radio, Haifa Radio, Tripoli Radio, Boufarik Radio (Algeria) plus a few others farther away in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and America. On 6212 kHz, there are ships who contacts Lyngby Radio, Saint Lys Radio, Gothenburg Radio, Budapest Radio, Ismail Radio (Ukraine), Rousse Radio (Bulgaria), Rijeka Radio (Croatia), Alexandria Radio, Benghazi Radio and Boufarik Radio, amongst others. On 6203 kHz, which is negligibly affected by the lower side-band, there are ships who want to come in contact with Scheveningen Radio, Oostende Radio, Gdynia Radio, Roma Radio, Monaco Radio, Lisboa Radio and Rijeka Radio. On 6209 kHz, which is equally little affected, there are ships transmitting to Szczecin Radio, Madrid Radio, Roma Radio, Varna Radio, Haifa Radio and Istanbul Radio.

Who complained and who was interfered?

The Swedish Post and Telecommunications Administration (Post och Telestyrelsen) received complaints from Great Britain and The Netherlands. Formally, the Netherlands may have been interfered since Scheveningen Radio BEVAKAR 6203 kHz, even though the interference would have been hardly noticeable. Great Britain have no coast radio stations on these frequencies, however. And

if the treble from the 6212.5 kHz signal would reach 6215 kHz, that interference would be minimal. Besides, Radio Baltic International was advised not to use 6212.5 kHz because of the closeness to 6215 kHz and therefore soon went back to the 6205.5 kHz frequency. The station has also carried out a few tests on 12025 kHz. Noone could have complained on these, as the area between 11650 and 12050 kHz is a broadcasting band.

An interesting fact is that, apart from the initially huge activity, the broadcasts were restricted to day-time Saturdays and Sundays. This is the time when most listeners have the time to listen to the station. It is also the time of the day when a transmitter on the 48 metre band has the shortest range. Not until it grows dark, the signal strength increases och the reflection points move farther away from the transmitter. This was the reason why the station also experimented with broadcasts on 12025 kHz, as this higher frequency gives a better range during day-time. The station broadcast from northern Gotland and with a spherically-beaming aerial in the shape of an inverted V-antenna, the signal strength was not considerably strong in The Netherlands and Great Britain.

At this point, it's interesting to note that the station could provide a power of 400 W at maximum. In the same frequency area, quite a few International broadcasting stations air their programmes with a powerful outlet with directed antennas towards Europe. Just a few examples:

Station	Frequency	Power
Radio Sweden	6200 kHz	500 kW
HQJB	6205 kHz	500 kW
Radio Bulgaria	6210 kHz	500 kW
Radio Bulgaria	6220 kHz	500 kW
Radio Cairo	6230 kHz	250 kW
Trans World Radio	6230 kHz	100 kW
Vatican Radio	6245 kHz	80 kW
Greece	6260 kHz	100 kW

License to kill?

Of course, Radio Baltic International had no license to broadcast and was bound to be closed by the authorities sooner or later, no

matter of the choice of frequency. The authorities raided a countless number of FM-stations in the 70's and 80's. What is interesting in this case, besides the question of freedom of speech, is the double standard of morality that rules shortwave, where small unlicensed stations are closed down with reference to interferences which usually are not provable. Yet, at the same time, the same countries let their national licenced stations broadcast with one thousand as more power with directing antennas. Shouldn't these stations cause disturbances, all of a sudden? Or do these stations have, like James Bond, "a license to kill"? Besides, these stations often broadcast during the dark night and morning hours when the signal strengths are at the top. Just take Radio Sweden on 6200 kHz as an example. They affect Norddeich Radio, Reykjavik Radio, Budapest Radio, Athlai Radio, Tripoli Radio, Boufarik Radio, Damman Radio, Basrah Radio and another few stations, plus the stations on 6203 kHz marginally. It could even be that the Post and Telcom Administration (PTS) reacted on the wrong source of interference when The Netherlands complained!

Public prosecutor Sven Modin in Visby says that this is a coast radio band and that the crime can be considered as serious if commercial traffic is disturbed. He refers to the Estonia disaster where disturbances were present. There was not, as Expressen (the biggest evening magazine in Sweden) claimed, an amateur radio station but a Russian coast radio station at Viborg that had not switched its carrier wave off on VHF, a band with very limited range. The Estonia disaster could have been less tragic if there had been a radio operator aboard using the band above mediumwave. This band has a range covering most parts of the Baltic Sea. Then the rescue could have started earlier. Radio Caroline didn't care about the critics when they used 6215 kHz for 1.5 years, despite many reports and letters from their fans. Radio Baltic International on the other hand, can not be accused of injurious interferences. And the ITU do not prohibit broadcast outside the broadcasting bands.

The story of RADIO BAL79C M7'L

Broadcasting since 1963

The man behind Radio Baltic International is Bengt Bengtsson from Barshage, Othem in Gotland. For 30 years he worked as a car mechanic and now he works as a gravedigger. He has been interested in radio broadcasting for a long time. His first broadcast went out on FM on the 25th of June 1963. During the 60's and 70's he transmitted on an occasional basis, but nothing during the 80's. He then came band on shortwave last summer and tested on 6225, 6230, 6240, 6268 nad 6301 kHz before he settled on 6206.5 kHz. He used a ship transmitter with the well-known tube 4CX350 which has a maximum output of 350-400 W. A problem for Bengt was that the transmitter uses narrowband AM which gives a slight under-modulated signal. In order to be able to run broadband-AM, he would need a more powerful modulator. Initially the transmitter could be heard most times in the week with occasional own programmes or relays of satellite stations such as RTL Radio.

Radio Baltic International was payed great attention by pirate spheres since it was the strongest shortwave pirate ever from Sweden. Baltic soon started to relay tapes from other stations. The rates were fair and far cheaper than other comparable stations such as Radio Orang Utan from The Netherlands and IRRS in Italy. Since Sunday is the most popular day, the rate were most expensive that day, 10 DM for an hour. Mondays to Fridays cost DM 6 and Saturdays DM 8 per hour. The first broadcasts went out on the 10th of June.

Bengt was also still broadcasting on the FM-band, reaching most parts of the island with his very tall mast on his garden. In August last year, the newspaper Gotlands Tidningar made a story at Bengt's home where he

Karl-Erik Stridh
Långsöödsvägen 46B
263 34 HÖGANÄS
SWEDEN

Showed them his studio and declared himself as an Intending buyer of one of the island's frequencies for commercial broadcasting which were about to be auctioned off. He also said he would increase the height of his mast to 80 metres above the sea and thereby reach 70% of the population.

Co-operation with Radio Nord

Bengt organized a co-operation with Radio Nord. The technician from the legendary offshore station, Lasse Karlsson, still keeps the station alive on a less scale from Hagfors in Värmland. He has broadcast on the local radio in Hagfors and since september 1991 over Radio Northsea International in Halden, Norway. This station was run by Henk de Jong from The Netherlands who was in turn inspired by the Dutch offshore station with the same name when he started his radio career in Norway. He also started satellite broadcasts on the sub-carrier 7.74 GHz via TV Norway. Beside own programs, he relayed Radio Nord and a couple of German stations such as Radio Telstar who had their roots in the shortwave pirate Radio Valentine. Among the programs that went out were "Here is Radio Nord", "Nordic Media Magazine", "Dance on" and "Melody Mirror". Later there also was the program series "Radio Syd in our hearts" by the technician from Radio Syd, Georg Gråmark in Malmö. Six programs were aired before Radio Northsea International was forced to close due to lack of money. This happened in March 1994, which was a convenient time for Radio Baltic International who took over the Radio Nord programmes and aired them to a broader audience. Even if many people have a "wok", few have discovered that there also are radio programs over these satellites

The Post and Telecom Administration (PTS) react

During the autumn the inspection authority reacted and sent Bengt Bengtsson a letter where he was told to stop broadcasting on 6206 kHz since he had no broadcasting licence. He was also informed that it was illegal to relay satellite radio stations. At that time he had relayed Holland FM, Radio Northsea International and RTL Radio. The only purpose with this was to fill the time gap between the taped programmes. Bengt had a testing licence for frequencies above 26.1 MHz. He could therefore have tested on FM without any problems. Since the testing licence said nothing about frequencies below 26.1 MHz, he optimistically interpreted it as there were no barriers concerning frequencies below 26.1 MHz. His immediate reaction was to change frequency to 6212.5 kHz, stop the transmissions on the weekdays and stop the relays of the satellite stations. After the warnings about the nearness to 6215 kHz, he moved back to 6206.5 kHz and the broadcasts continued as before. During Christmas the station was very active with loads of relays of other shortwave pirates. The station even aired a tape that a school class had made.

In January the Post and Telecom Administration tried to intervene against the station. However, the operator had been warned when the bearings bus drove off from the ferry in Visby. The broadcasts were stopped immediately and the officials from PTS had to drive back without having achieved anything. Not until Saturday the 18th of March they could perform their duties. At ten past

eleven Bengt leaves the house to make some shoppings. A few minutes later the authorities take the opportunity and hit against the target. Two officials from the Post and Telecom Administration, one police man and a few inspectors enter the house. In the meantime a tape from Radio Nord is aired which is allowed to continue until the end at 12.00. When the operator returns, he helps them to take down the transmitter. The transmitter was confiscated but not the antenna.

Bengt's case up on October 25th

Bengt Bengtsson now faces legal proceedings which will start on the 25th of October at the district court of Visby. He risks fines or theoretically imprisonment up to six months. At earlier raids against pirates in Sweden, they have always been fined. The Post and Telecom Administration claim they have written to Bengt several times and asked him to stop broadcasting. He has only received one letter though which he also answered. The questions he asked to PTS in his letter they didn't care to reply, however. Only the activities concerning the actual broadcasting is prohibited according to the law and therefore neither Radio Nord or Swedish Report Service in Ytterby who forwarded tapes from the relayed stations have been contacted by PTS. In connection with the abolition of the Swedish Telecom's radio monopoly, there is nothing that prohibits the possession of a transmitter. Only broadcasting without a licence. So, purely theoretically, the operator should be able to demand his transmitter back similarly to the Irish stations in the 70's and 80's.

RWBI FEATURED ON A RUSSIAN TV-CHANNEL!

Something extraordinary happened in July 1994. The large TV company Vzgliad (Look) featured Igor Krilov of Radio Without Borders International in a live transmission on the CIS TV-channel Ostankino! The feature lasted about five minutes and began with an interview with Igor beside his antenna on the roof and then it continued with pictures of the studio while RWBI was broadcasting live on 3915 kHz! There was even a full-screen zoom of issue number five of Pirate Connection for a few seconds! Here follows a translation of the conversation between RWBI and the reporter:

Reporter (behind the camera):

– What happens between the heaven and the earth in the night? What invisible signals fill the air? A few people can answer to these questions. One who knows is radio pirate Krilov. As usual, the air of the night is his.

Igor Krilov:

– It feels like having the whole world in your palm, or as radio amateurs usually say, it is like travelling around the world without having to get off from your armchair.

Reporter (behind the camera):

– The inhabitants of a small town near Moscow don't suspect that a window of one of their neighbours flat is opened for a world without borders. We're talking about a radio station run by one person – non-profit and independent.

Igor Krilov:

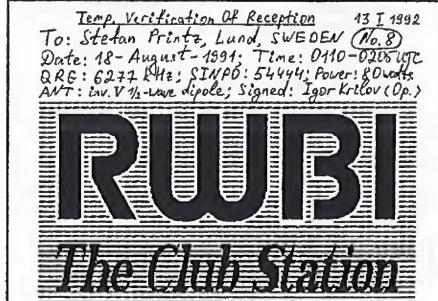
– When there are special propagation conditions, anything can happen. One time I was heard by a listener in Canada. It was time ever an illegal radio station from the Soviet Union was heard in North America. Most of the mail comes from Sweden, Germany and Great Britain. I have also received letters from other West-European countries, but less number. However, the general broadcasting of the station is intended for

Alexander Ogorodnik
P.O.Box 44
NOVOPOLOTS'K-8
21440
BELARUS

listeners in CIS, although parts of the programmes are directed to Western Europe in corresponding languages. But there is one trouble which is against us – simply that people sleep in the night.

Igor Krilov at the microphone:

– 1 hour AM in Moscow. You are tuned to a frequency of RWBI – Radio Without Borders. We broadcast each Saturday and Sunday night in the 76 metre band. At the moment our frequency is 3915 kHz. Our address for reception reports and letters is: P.O. Box 29, 109444 Moscow.



The QSL-card from RWBI.

Jingle in English:

"RWBI – the number on Russian pirate radio".

Igor Krilov at the microphone:

– Well, hello everybody. Here is Igor at the microphone. Tonight I specially greet a team of the TV-programme "Vzgliad" and they are currently doing a feature of RWBI.

– The final of the world cup in football is coming up and the atmosphere is becoming hotter and hotter as the match approaches. There will be passionate feelings and great tension. Of course, we will not pass by this event without playing the theme "Meo Mundo Euma Bola" which was written and performed by Pelé in a movie about himself.

– Now a couple of words about today's programme here on RWBI – Radio Without Borders International. In five minutes, we will relay Tatsoo – hosted by our Japanese DJ Dragon. The next hour you can hear a programme by an American feminist radio station called WYMN – Women Radio, where Pirate Jenny will speak his weighty words. Then we will close the show with a legal radio station called WUSE FM in Colombia. This is an odd station playing punk music exclusively.

Reporter (behind the camera):

– Radio pirates are still caught and that's why we can't tell you the name of the town or show you more parts of the roof. The history of human mankind contains many attempts

to become stronger and break into new borders. Each weekend this kind of drama is played on this roof. The main actor wishes to live in the society and at the same time be free from it. He wants to reach America. But so far, there is no reply. As long as he doesn't get a reply, pirate Krilov won't go to sleep as he still hasn't got up the hope. For people dedicated to shortwave, this is not very dramatical though.

Krilov at the mike:

– And we'll finish our programme the way we started it – with Brazilian music. Thanks for staying with us until the end of this broadcast. As usual, I dedicate this tune to a girl I'm in love with and her name is Lena.



Igor Krilov.

EDXC '95 - DAY BY DAY

I came late on Friday evening, because all trains to Skoerping railway station were booked up. So I missed the welcoming ceremony and parts of the evening session.

The evening session had speeches from several well-known persons, e.g. **Adrian M. Peterson** from Adventist World Radio who showed photos from different radio stations around Asia, and **Herbert Visser** - a well-known name in the Free Radio world which I later had the opportunity to make an interview with. Herbie started the evening session with quite a controversial speech with the title "Shortwave - for state run and religious stations only?" In this, he said that today's BC stations are very boring and many of them have very few listeners. The cost of producing a programme counted per listener is incredibly high, he claimed. He thought that there was a future for commercial radio on shortwave, e.g. a station for International truckers who drive around Europe and want continuous weather reports and traffical information. Today they have to change stations all the times on the FM band. With a truckers' shortwave station, they could be tuned in to the same station all the time. Many of the representatives from the BC-stations were almost humiliated!



In front of Tivoli, Copenhagen, left to right: Yves Wechlin (IMR), Steven Willers (Sparks) and Peter Galliker (SWRS)

On the night, Michael Burden and Herbert Visser arranged a night club. There I met the guys from Switzerland: **Peter Galliker** (SWRS), Steven Willers (Radio Sparks), his wife Nastja, Chris (CWR) and **Yves Wechlin** (IMR). Nice fellows all of them and I was very happy to meet them. Unfortunately, few people joined the night club, so this was really a disappointment.

Saturday had four traditional events. First the broadcaster meeting where all stations presented themselves. The participants included Deutsche Welle, SWRS, Radio Netherlands, Radio Sweden, Radio Korea, Radio Romania, Radio Budapest and lots more. Then followed the workshops where I lead the group for pirate DX-ing in which 12 people took part, not bad eh? We discussed different issues related to the present Free Radio scene and later I concluded our discussions at a joint plenum with all other workshop groups. After that followed the flea



The pirate DX-ing workshop with six of the participants: Nastja Willers, Yves Wechlin (IMR), Steven Willers (Sparks), Peter Galliker (SWRS), Stefan Printz (group leader) and Michael Burden (former operator of the well-known Newark address).

market with all stations and DX-clubs exhibiting their mags, stickers and infos. I also grabbed myself a spot and promoted Pirate Connection which disappeared as butter in hot sun.

Stefan Printz
Vattenverksvägen 9
212 21 MALMÖ
SWEDEN
spz@exallon.se



At the flea market: Stefan Printz (right) in conversation with Chris Ise (CWR).

On the evening, the banquet took place at a nice, cozy house in the countryside near Aalborg. The lucky guy this evening was Dario Monferini who was chosen as the winner



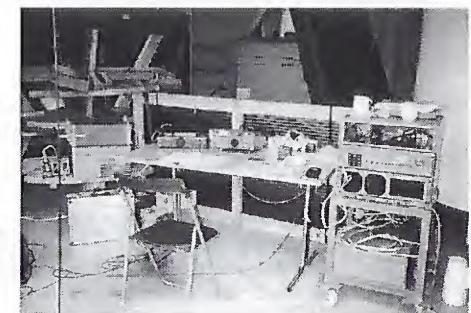
The Swiss guys (Peter, Steven and Yves) offering promotion material at the flea market.

of SDXF's (Swedish DX Federation) annual gold plate for a person who has done great work for DX-ing. As you know Dario has run the Play-DX mag for several years (20?). Before the ending of the banquet, there was a lottery with the first prize being a Sony re-

ceiver plus Passband To World Band Radio. Guess who the winner was? Right, Dario Monferini...

On Sunday I interviewed Herbert Visser. This will be included elsewhere in this edition of PC and reveals the personal history of him. A visit to Aalborg took place on the afternoon with a guide in the national TV and radio studios, but unfortunately I missed the bus! But people told me it was not much to see. The lectures and speeches continued on the evening, then followed a very much appreciated concert with a popular Latin American group called **Titicaca**. Their first CD will be released soon.

Monday was the last day of EDXC. A panel discussion on the future of international broadcasting was held with **Jonathan Marks**, **George Wood** and **Karl Miosga**. They mostly discussed about the transfer of stations from shortwave to satellite, about the facilities to listen to shortwave stations on Internet and how that will affect shortwave listening and broadcasting.



EDXC had its own 400 W radio station on shortwave during the four conference days.

All in all, EDXC 95 in Rebild Bakker was a great event with lots of things happening all the time. I made many new acquaintances, had great fun and enjoyed every minute of it. Especially I was glad to meet the Swiss guys (and Steven's wife of course) and Chris of Crazy Wave Radio. On the negative side was the expensives. The event costed me about SEK 5000 which is a few thousands too much for one weekend. But it was all worth it.

See ya all in Florence, Italy 1996!

Drop me a line

An interview with Werner Kortmann, operator of the Wuppertal P.O.Box

It's obvious that pirate radio stations wouldn't announce their private address on the air. They don't have to anyway, because several people offer them to forward letters from listeners. No doubt P.O.Box 220342, 42373 Wuppertal is the best-known mailing address in Germany. We talked to Werner Kortmann how his "Drop-Box" works.

How long has the accomodation address been in use?

Officially since February 1st, 1986. The first station that received mail from me was the Satellite Broadcasting Company. However, it was actually Radio Diamond who was the first pirate to hire the P.O. Box. He had asked me to use it as a mailing address for his station. I thought that was a good idea and offered that service to other pirates as well.

How many stations are using your P.O.Box at the moment?

Well, it's hard to estimate because stations come and go all the time. There should be about a hundred station names, mainly from shortwave and approximately 15-20 FM pirates. Some of these stations are run by the same people who are active on shortwave. 76 operators are presently registered to receive mail through my box.

How many letters arrive per week?

That depends. After Christmas and the Easter weekend when almost everybody has been on the air I receive 30-40 letters each day. That's about 200

Björn Quäck
P.O.Box 103113
44031 Dortmund
Germany

letters per week. Other times I just get 3-4 letters a day. Nonetheless, I pick up the mail at the post office every day.

How much time do you spend running the "Drop-Box"?

Usually I forward letters once a week, on Monday. If a lot of mail has arrived I have to spend up to 3-4 hours handling the mail.

What's the procedure if a station wants to use your service as well?

Just drop me a line, tell me the name of your station along with your personal address. Take note that only people who say who they are can use my P.O. Box. They mustn't hide behind others. If something goes wrong I need to know who is actually running the station to get in contact with him immediately. Every station can choose how often they would like to get their mail, weekly, fortnightly or just once a month. You see, it takes no longer than a month until everybody gets the letters.

How much do the stations have to pay?

They just cover the costs for postage and packing. There is no basic fee. Well, I'm thinking of introducing some sort of fee, but I'm not sure yet. That fee would only be for stations that use my box though they hardly receive any mail. Of course, all costs have to be paid in advance. When a station is about to get in debt I cease to forward mail until the station operator has sent some money again.

Are there other reasons if stations don't get their mail?

For example, there was one particular station that ordered goods through my P.O.Box but never paid for the things. Soon afterwards I got reminders from lawyers. Then I tried to get in touch with the person in question. He didn't reply, so I decided to give his private address to the people who got money from him. If I hadn't done that it would have been me to pay his bills! However, I usually keep all addresses secret, of course.

Do stations give your address to listeners without telling you?

That happens from time to time. Normally that's no problem if these stations tell me later, but they should do that as soon as possible. Otherwise I already might have returned the mail to sender.

Running a P.O.Box means that you have to play detective from time to time.

Some people address letters to stations that don't exist. In that case I open the letters and try to find out who they wanted to reach, for instance by comparing the reception reports with my loglists. That method works quite often.

Normally you don't open the letters?

That's right.

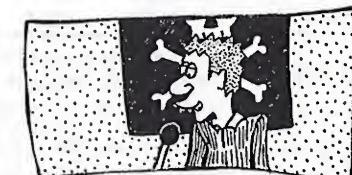
Which station gets the most mail?

I don't keep statistics, but Radio Marabu definitely gets the majority of mail. More than 60 percent of his mail is sent in by record companies. As far as listeners' letters are concerned, that depends on who was on the air the Sunday before. If a broadcast went out well, that station may get 30-50 letters the following week.

RADIO FUSION INTERNATIONAL

SWEDISH HOT FREE RADIO
ON 41 & 76 METRES

QSL No.: _____
Date: _____
Frequency: _____
Time(UTC): _____
SINPO: _____
Sign.: _____





Short Wave Radio Switzerland

SWR SWITZERLAND

PO Box 35, CH-6027 Romerswil

THE GLOBAL RADIO RELAY SERVICE NEWSLETTER '95

The story of SWR SWITZERLAND

SWR SWITZERLAND was founded in December 1993 by DXer Peter Galliker. Peter was always complaining about the reception of Free Radio stations which were always hard to hear. After many years of listening to weak signals and staying up all night he decided that something had to be done to improve the weak signals that hardly found their way to his listening post.

The only idea that came to his mind was this: find a relay station somewhere in Europe which could relay Free Radio stations with a high output. This was no easy task because nobody had ever done something like this before and the chances of success were not in his favour. The first step was to write to various stations which might be interested in his idea. So with pen and paper Peter set out to make his idea come true. Many stations showed no interest at all, others said that they would think about it. After many months of waiting, a well known station in Milan, northern Italy, decided to give Peter a chance to prove himself. The station was The Italian Radio Relay Service, IRRS Shortwave, and its output was a high 10kw. At long last Peter had found a station.

His next step was to contact his good friend DJ Yves of International Music Radio and ask him if he would be interested in making a tape which could be aired via IRRS. DJ Yves made a tape and Peter sent it to IRRS not knowing if anyone would even listen to a Free Radio station. So on 5th February 1994 International Music Radio from Switzerland was aired on 7125 kHz and SWR SWITZERLAND was born. The response to Yves was good. He received 10 reception reports and many questions about the future of SWR SWITZERLAND.

In no time at all many Free Radio stations were sending Peter their tapes and SWR SWITZERLAND was busy in the radio scene. Peter had no idea that his relay service would turn into a lot of dedicated hard work. As the mail poured in and the letters had to be answered, Peter decided to ask DJ Yves to join SWR SWITZERLAND to help with the heavy load of work.

In July 1994 DJ Stevie of Radio Sparks, Switzerland, made his first program via IRRS. He was so impressed with what SWR SWITZERLAND was doing to help Free Radio that he joined SWR SWITZERLAND. His many ideas and enthusiastic approach has helped SWR SWITZERLAND a lot. Peter and Yves are working hard all the time to keep the global radio relay service rolling. A lot of credit has to be given to the both of them for their outstanding work.

PETER GALLIKER
Station Manager

DJ STEVIE
Head of Int'l Relations

DJ YVES
Programme Dept.

SWR SWITZERLAND is not a commercial organization (so called "non-profit") and is responsible for getting Free Radio tapes played via IRRS in Milan/Italy. For a low reduced rate IRRS airs various Free Radio stations every Saturday on the shortwave frequency 7,125 kHz (41 metre band) at 1300 CET with repeats the following week at different times. SWR SWITZERLAND main aim is to encourage listening to shortwave radio and giving the listener the very best of Free Radio in high quality sound. All Free Radio producers are responsible for their own programs. SWR SWITZERLAND checks very carefully that all programs are well presented and do not contain material that could offend the listener. For more information please contact SWR SWITZERLAND, PO Box 35, CH-6027 ROMERSWIL/ Switzerland. Thank you for tuning into our programs



Some facts on SWR SWITZERLAND

- Transmissions are via the Italian Radio Relay Service (IRRS), in Milan, Italy. The power used is 10kw in AM and 30kw in USB, Frequency 7125 kHz
- Since 1994 over 30 Free Radio stations have been using our relay service to get their tapes played on air. Some of the stations are: International Music Radio, Radio Sparks, Calypso Radio, Party Radio, FRSR, Radio Pamela and lots more
- The average amount of reception reports received varies from 50 till 80 for a 60 min. show
- Listeners ages are between 10 and 70



SWR SWITZERLAND's future plans

SWR SWITZERLAND is looking for other relay stations which would be interested in Free Radio. We hope to find a station in the USA which could do this. We think that it is important for Free Radio stations in Europe to be also heard in the USA. We would also like the USA Free Radio scene to be available here via SWR SWITZERLAND.

SWR SWITZERLAND is looking for its own legal transmitter somewhere in Europe. We have plans for an European DX Radio station (EDXR). EDXR would broadcast programs especially for all enthusiastic FM, AM & SW DXers, listeners for foreign stations and radio amateurs. Programs would be aired on shortwave at weekends. The EDXR programs could contain DX-News, Program schedules, Logs-Reports, Offshore Radio, Radio Diary, Club Spotlight (Shortwave Listeners Clubs and Amateur Radio Clubs), Technical Advice, PC program, letterbox/mailbag program, Live "phone-in" program, Free Radio Programs and lots more. EDXR would be supported by clubs and others. EDXR is your station and your ideas and your support improve the chance to get a licence someday..! What do you think of our EDXR-project? Please let us know!



Program schedule of SWR SWITZERLAND

DATE/DAY	CET	KHZ	STATION	TARGET AREA
Saturdays	0930 - 1030	7125	various	Europe
	1300 - 1600	7125	Stations	Europe

Listeners may send reception reports direct to the station or to SWR SWITZERLAND



for more information please contact:

SWR SWITZERLAND
PO Box 35
CH-6027 Romerswil

"THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO MAKE THINGS HAPPEN, PEOPLE WHO WATCH THINGS HAPPEN, AND PEOPLE WHO DON'T KNOW ANYTHING HAPPENED"

Peter Aristotle Galliker

2SL-COLLECTION

Jonny Augustsson
Östra Porten 29
442 54 YTTERBY
SWEDEN
E-mail: srs@srs.joy.se

Welcome back to QSL-Collection. A great list this time. But please report the QSL's when you receive them, so I don't receive 1 year at one time!

Mediumwave	Freq.	Reply	W.T.W	Contributer	Bribe
R.807	1645	Lt,Stc,St	3	AJS,PW	2IRC
Barones	1648	Lt,Cd,I	8	PW	2IRC
Black Power	1650	Lt	15	PW	2IRC
Blauwe Bulldog	1648	Cd	1	GÖP,PW	2IRC
Bremen	1648	Cd,Lt,3St	2	ZE	
Caballero	1636	Lt, 3 St	1	PW	2IRC
Calipso (B)	1638	PPC (DPRS)	68	AJS	
Caroline	1635	Lt, 8 St	13	PW,GÖP	2IRC
Delmare	1646	Ph,Cd,Lt	5	RPK,PW	2IRC
Delta (Ruurlo)	1645	Cd, Stc	3	PW	2IRC
Dolfijn	1644	4 Cd, St	9	PW	2IRC
Foxfire	1646	Lt,Vc,Stc	2	AJS	
Gouden Ster	1646	Lt, X-mas cd	10	PW	2IRC
Graaf V. Luxemburg	1645	Lt	2	PW,JTM	2IRC
Grensjager	1648	Stc,Ph-Stc (DPRS)	1	AJS,PW	2IRC
IJmuider	1650	Lt	2	PW	2IRC
Japie de Blitzkikker	1590	Stc,Lt	7	RPK,PW	90ct
Kanibaal	1622	PPC,Lt	4	RPK	100ct
Korak Int'l	1649	Lt,Ph,Vc	1	LAY,JTM,GÖP,PW	IRC
Mario	1636	Cd, Lt, St	3	PW	2IRC
Marskramer	1648	Stc (DPRS)	1	AJS	
Meteoor	1645	Stc, Lt	2	PW	2IRC
Mexico (Vriezenv.)	1645	Lt	3	PW	2IRC
Nachtegaal&Wadloper	1642	DPRS-cd	1	PW	2IRC
Pedro	1646	Lt, St + more	2	PW	2IRC
Powerliner	1647	Lt, Stc	2	PW	2IRC
R. Scotland Int.	1647	Cd, Vc	3	PW	2IRC
Schaduwjager	1645	Lt	16	PW	2IRC
Superman	1641	Cd,Vc	5	GÖP	
Tornado (Verona)	1647	Lt,Cd,St,I	2	JTM	IRC
Torpedojager	1636	Lt, Cd, Vc	7	PW	2IRC
Utopia	1648	Cd,Lt,I	8	GÖP,PW	2IRC
Verona (Finsterw.)	1646	Lt, 4 Cd, I	12	PW	2IRC
Victoria (W:bork)	1643	Lt, I, Cd	8	PW	2IRC
Vrije Vogel	1647	Cd	1	GÖP,AJS,PW	2IRC
Vrome Drikus	1644	Stc (DPRS)	1	AJS	
Vuurtoren Wachter	1645	Stc (DPRS)	1	AJS	
West	1651	Lt,Vc	8	RPK,PW	100ct
Zeetijger	1645	DPRS-cd	1	PW	2IRC
Zonnenstraal(Noordzee)	1650	Stc (DPRS)	1	AJS	
Zwarte Panter	1635	Stc (DPRS)	1	AJS,PW	2IRC

Shortwave	Freq.	Reply	W.T.W	Contributer	Bribe
R.Action	6223	Lt,St	2-16	LAY,MS	IRC
R. Amazonia	6206	Lt,Stc	4	PW	2IRC
Angel Radio	6398	Cd,Lt	18	PW	2IRC
R. Armadillo	3945	Lt	7	PW	2IRC
R. Baguette	6280	Cd,Lt	4	PW	2IRC
R.Benelux	6260	Ph-Cd,I,Lt	7	LAY,PW	2 DM
Bill Cosmic Space R.	3945	Lt	12	JAL,PW	
R.Brigitte Int'l	6576+	Cd,St,I	6	ZE,PW	2IRC
Calypso R.	7125	Stc	6	ZE	
R. Caroline	6295	Cd,I	9	PW	2IRC
Champions R.	3925	Stc,I	25	RPK	
R.City	6206	Cd,I	5-10	LAY,ZE	IRC
Coast Int'l	6251	E-mailQSL	12	JAL	
Crazy Wave Radio	6260/08	Ph-Cd,Lt,I	2	JAL,PW	IRC
R. Daiwa	3911	Lt,Stc	4	PW	2IRC
R. Delta	3945	Stc,Lt,Cs	1	PW	2IRC
Devil AM (RBI)	6206	Cd,Lt	4	LAY	2 DM
R.Doomsday (Starshine)	3900	Lt,I	8	JAL	IRC
R.Driland	76m/6260	Cd,Lt	8	JAL,ZE,PW	IRC
R. Dr. Tim (RBI)	6206	Stc,I	8	PW	2IRC
R.Dr Tim (own Tx!)	6282	Ph-Lt,I	5	JAL	IRC
R.Dutchboy	6307	St,Stc	9	LAY	IRC
R.E. Coast Holland	6240	Stc,Lt	10	PW	2IRC
R. Fantasy	7125	Ph-cd,I,LT	5	PW	2IRC
Free Radio Info	7125	Cd, tape	13	MS,PW	2 DM
FRS Holland	7125	Lt,Cd,I	6	PW	2IRC
German BMS	7125	Cd,Lt,I	6	ZE	
R.Hochweisel	7125	Cd,I	11	MS	2 DM
Int'l Music Radio	3945	Stc,Lt,I,St	2	ZE,PW	2IRC
R.Jimmy Int'l	3910	Lt,Vc	3	LAY,PW	IRC
R.Joystick	7125	Cd,Lt,I	8	PW	2IRC
Jolly Roger Radio	6235	Cd,Lt,I	3	PW	2IRC
Laser Hot Hits	6235	Cd,I,St	5	GÖP	IRC
Level 1 Int.(Torenvalk)	6260	Cd,I	6	PW	2IRC
Live Wire Radio	3945	Cd,Lt,I,St	2	PW	2IRC
R. Lookout	3900	Lt	10	PW	2IRC
R.Magic	3915	Cd,Lt	94	RPK	
R.Mariquita	3924	Cd,I,St	5	JAL	
R. Marabu	7294	Cd,I	7	PW	2IRC
Metal FM	7125	Stc,Lt,I	7	ZE	
R. Meteoor	3910	Stc	3	PW	2IRC
R. Meteoor	7415	Stc	2	PW	2IRC
R. Moonlight	3900	Lt,Cd,Vc	3	PW	2IRC
NAPRS	6955	Lt,Cd	1	PW	2IRC
R.Nord	6206	Cd,I	5	LAY,PW	2IRC
R.Ozone Int.	6210	Cd,Lt,I	9	PW	2IRC
R.Pacman Int.	3912	Lt,Stc,I	13	PW	2IRC
R.Pamela	6300/7125	Cd	3	GÖP,ZE,PW	2IRC
R.Perfekt	6206	Cd,I	7	PW	2IRC
R.Pirana Int.	6400	Cd,Lt,I	15	PW	2IRC
R.Pluto	6270	Lt,Stc	3	PW	2IRC
Party R.	7125	Cd,St,I	5-52	ZE,MS	2 DM
R.Piraña Int'l	3910,6400	Cd,I	3-32	ZE,LAY,GÖP	2 IRC

R.Popcorn	6260	Cd,I	6 LAY	2 DM
R.Rabbit Int'l	6288	Cd,Lt	24 LAY,GÖP	2DM
R.Recharge Int'l	7125	Cd,St,Lt,I	4 ZE	
Reflections Europe	3910	Lt,I,Cd	1 PW	2IRC
Rose Panter Amsterdam	3951	Cd,Lt	4 JAL	
R.Royal	6206	Stc,Lt,I	6 ZE,PW	2IRC
R.RTN	7125	Cd,I,Lt	4-23 ZE,MS,PW	2 DM
R.Sarnorodinka	3924	Cd,Lt,I	5 RPK	1500rb
R.Santana	3900	Lt,Cd	3 PW	2IRC
R.Scandinavia (IMR)	3910	Lt	5 JAL	IRC
Southern Music R.	6283	Cd,Lt,I	6 PW	2IRC
R.Sparks	7125	Cd,St,I,Lt	3 ZE,PW	2IRC
Speedwing R.	6260	Lt,Stc	8 PW	2IRC
Star Club R.	6213	Cd,Lt,I	8 PW	2IRC
R.Stardust	7125	Cd,Lt,I	3 ZE	
Starshine R.	6206	Lt,Cd,I	2 PW	2IRC
R.Strike	3925	Cd,I	6 PW	2IRC
Sunshine R Int'l	6206	Cd,I	2 LAY,ZE	IRC
Sunshine R. C.R.	7125	Lt,I,St, Cd	5 PW	2IRC
SWR Switzerland	7125	Lt,Cd,I	1 PW	2IRC
Sw.SW.R.S	3905	Lt	88 RPK	IRC
R.Titanic Int'l	3905/6206	Cd,St,Bookl.	10-21 LAY,PW	2 DM
R.Torencvalk	6276	Cd,St	6-57 MS,PW	1\$
Transatlantic R.	6269/98	Cd,I	12 ZE,PW	2IRC
R.Unid Int'l	6212/75	Ph-Cd,I	8 LAY,ZE	2 DM
Universal Radio	6280	Lt	3-15 JAL,PW	IRC
WCMR	7294	Cd,Lt	3 PW	2IRC
Weekend Music Radio	6210	Cd,I	69 LAY,ZE	IRC
R.Wonderful	7125	Cd,St,RR	2-26 MS,PW	2 DM

Shortwords: Cd:QSL-Card, Lt:Letter, Vc:Viewcard, I:Info, St:Sticker, Ph:Photo, Stc:Stencil, CD:Compact Disc, PPC:Prepared Post Card, Cs:Cassette, W.T.W: weeks to wait

Turtle-list	Weeks
1. R.Magic	94
2. Drentse Claudia	52
2. Part Radio	52
3. Britain R Int'l	44
4. Tele R. Stereo	40
5. Schaduwjager	38
6. R.Pandora	36
7. R.USA	30
8. Christ Gospel BC	29

The only way to get OUT from the turtle list, are by sending fast reply's to a lot of DX-ers. When we see the tendency, we remove you. The same with the Black-list.
continued on p.21

Black-list
Radio Adelante
Free Radio Norway
Radio Psychodelica
Radio Paradise
Radio East Coast Com.
Wave Radio Int'l
R.Starline
R.Reflex
R.Nooitgedacht

FM PIRATES UK

Every weekend, the tail ends of the UK FM radio band are alive to the sound of numerous pirates, transmitting from tower blocks, flats and even vehicles in secret locations all across the UK's towns and cities. Although the UK pirate scene kicked off in the 1960's with the offshore stations, today's pirates are a world apart from the pirate ships of yesterday. Thanks to the advances in technology, would-be broadcasters no longer have to spend thousands of pounds kitting out a large boat of sometimes questionable seaworthiness to get on the airwaves. They need only gather together a handful of components from the electronic surplus market (often using the innards of old Police radios!) rig up a studio and be on air within a matter of weeks – it then becomes a matter of keeping one step ahead of the DTI.

The driving force behind most of the stations is the UK underground dance music scene or 'rave' scene – a self-supporting network of clubs and warehouse parties, record labels, event promoters and DJ's which operates outside of and avoids the commercial pop music business. Despite many attempts by the UK Government to restrict or outlaw the scene (including a law which makes it illegal for more than 100 people to gather and listen to 'music consisting of repetitive beats'), the scene is constantly evolving, with new styles of music emerging all the time.

Most stations play the latest sound, Jungle music – a manic mixture of drum beats and rolls, heavy basslines, cuts from soul and reggae tracks, plus samples of Jamaican patois, American gangsta chat and Cockney slang, mutated by computers into 'mad, bad and dangerous sounds'. Airtime is also given to House, Techno and Happy Hardcore – which uses drum beats similar to the Jungle tracks but mixes in Techno influences, piano samples and female vocals. Pirates are an essential part of this scene – as underground dance music still receives

Alex
Strikeforce Comm.
foxtrot@cadymen.demon.co.uk

limited legal radio airplay, avoided by the legal stations who would rather play safe 'middle of the road' programming to reach a guaranteed audience and keep the advertisers happy. Pirates, however, can afford to take chances with new styles of music and often broadcast a track fresh from the recording studio, months or even years before it reaches the record shop – many of the pirate DJs make their own records in bedroom studios.

Equipment is modest but effective – a couple of turntables, a mixer, a tape deck for jingles and sometimes adverts, plus a microphone. The DJ concentrates on mixing the records using the pitch control on the turntables, while an MC or 'Microphone Controller' talks – giving 'shouts' to listeners who call in on a mobile telephone or radio pager. Many write their own lyrics and 'chat' or rap over the records – this can annoy some listeners but when done well adds tremendously to the atmosphere of the station. MC's will also plug up and coming events, and may also give out meeting points or contact numbers for warehouse parties.

The studio is often kept well guarded – fortified doors, lookouts and barricades are not uncommon. Studios are often in rough areas of town, so the location has to be kept secure from thieves wanting to steal equipment as well as the authorities. Main transmitters are usually many miles away – a link transmitter and receiver is used to send the signal from the studio to transmitter site. Some links operate on the microwave bands and are almost impossible to track without the use of a helicopter, which the DTI have to hire from the Police for GBP 500 an hour!

The authority responsible for tracing and prosecuting pirates in the UK is Branch 5 of the Department of Trade and Industry Radiocommunications Agency, known as the

DTI. Based in London, the DTI operate a number of tracking stations, which use sensitive receivers and computerised direction finding equipment to track down unlicensed broadcasters. Often they will only manage to find and confiscate the main transmitter and aerial, but they have on many occasions traced the link and raided the entire studio. This is a severe blow to the station – not only will all the studio equipment (including the DJ's records and tapes) be confiscated, the DJ's and organisers will be arrested, and if prosecuted will receive a heavy fine of up to GBP 4000 and criminal conviction. They are also banned from broadcasting on a legal station for 5 years, so pirates are often very secretive about studio locations – those who are not wary do not last long.

And in many cases pirates have been their own worst enemy – there have been instances of pirates stealing each other's equipment, plus arguments over frequencies and studio/transmitter sites which have on occasions erupted into violence. Sadly, some pirates have been found to be little more than fronts for gangsters using the station to promote illegal raves where money is made from drug sales. On one occasion a studio was raided and a number of knives and firearms were found, as well as quantities of drugs – the station organisers were soon in court and off to prison. But even the

DTI admit that these stations are a small minority and most of the station organisers set up for love of the music and the scene – and that the pirates do have an audience to serve. However, rules are rules, and the DTI keep on raiding as 'pirates can interfere with the emergency services radios and legal broadcast outfits, and are not paying for their use of the radio spectrum'.

There have been attempts made by the authorities to make it easier for smaller stations to get on air legally – it is now possible to apply for short term 1 month licenses. A few former pirates have now given up illegal transmissions and gone legal – but short term licenses are expensive, transmitter output power is limited to 10 watts, and antenna height to 20 metres, making it very difficult for the broadcaster to gain enough listeners to make the station worth running.

So for the moment the pirates and DTI still battle for control of the airwaves – until the authorities realise that the only way to discourage illegal broadcasting is to expand the short term licensing to allow decent power levels and license more small scale broadcasters, the underground dance music crews will continue to hoist up the antennas every weekend and hope to avoid the knock on the door...

Swedish Report Service - There for You!

News and others from SRSHQ:

SRSnews, the only weekly published loglist in Europe.

SRSBBS, the only BBS handling Free Radio

SRS-R, we have connected R.Baltic Int'l as a relayer.

SRS-O, we can also help You printing QSL-cards, even in 4-colours!

Contact SRS today!

Address: SRS, O.Porten 29, S-442 54 YTTERBY, SWEDEN

INTERFERING WITH THE EVIDENCE

We keep hearing about pirate radio causing interference, and putting lives at risk. It's all very sensational. But is it true?

In fact, only a small minority of pirate stations ever cause interference to licenced radio stations or to communications by public services. And many of these tend to be experimental transmitters made by electronics hobbyists; hardly counted as pirate broadcasters.

Another cause of genuine interference, particularly to the aircraft band, is when pirates use "link frequencies" to remote transmitters in an attempt to stop the DTI tracking the studio. The use of links is a direct result of pirate radio's illegality, and links are becoming more common as penalties for illegal broadcasting are made heavier. This includes the less obvious penalties, like confiscation of a DJ's prized record collection. So the legal harassment of pirate radio is actually causing more real problems than the pirate stations themselves (on their own FM frequency) are ever likely to cause.

Yet even when interference is caused, it is not the threat to safety which the Establishment portrays it as being. Aircraft and emergency services have backup frequencies; they have to, in case of non-pirate interference (e.g. "skip" conditions, where VHF and UHF signals from abroad are audible in the UK).

Anyway, pirate broadcasters do not have the monopoly on causing interference. Occasionally legal broadcasters' transmitters have malfunctioned, causing problems to nearby communications.

Part of the myth of pirates causing interference is caused by residents living close to a pirate transmitter, who sometimes have poor quality receivers, finding the strong pirate signal "all over the band". This is because a

Al Capone
New Radio Independent
P.O.Box 220342
42373 WUPPERTAL
GERMANY

nearby strong signal actually overloads a radio receiver, generating spurious signals within the radio itself. Not only "pirate" transmitters cause this; it also occurs within miles of a large BBC or NTL FM radio transmitter.

There have also been cases when pirates have been accused of interfering with legal broadcasters. For years, when Radio Caroline was on 558, it was accused of interfering with the Irish station RTE1 over much of London. But then the authorities gave the frequency to a land-based station (Spectrum 558), which had a much stronger signal in London - and caused more interference to RTE1.

In reality, interference is not a good reason for the level of harassment which free radio stations face. It is an excuse, used by the establishment to harass alternative broadcasters. The pirates do cause a form of interference – alternative viewpoints on the radio cannot be tolerated by the establishment – they interfere with the ruling class's monopoly on the dissemination of news, over the airwaves. Alternative viewpoints on the radio cannot be tolerated by the establishment, which sees the airwaves as something which must be controlled in the same way that a person may control a medical condition.

Even alternative music is seen as a threat to the system, which is why rave music pirates tend to suffer disproportionately from raids (and hassle by the media).

The real interference is caused by the establishment – interfering with the truth, interfering with our lifestyles, and interfering with our right to free speech!